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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

'C. C.' Says Nation Needs 'H. H.'

Belfast Jobless Start Riots

London Urges Disarming Now

Daniel Webster Is Honored

Kobe Burns Pearls It Grew

More Women Wed and Work

FORMER President Calvin Coolidge tells the nation it still needs Herbert Hoover as President. Before 20,000 cheering persons in Madison Square Garden and over a radio hookup of 51 stations, he declares that if saving the country from one impending disaster after another entitles a man to gratitude, then Mr. Hoover is entitled to gratitude. He holds that before people advocate a change, they should see some definite prospect of improvement. The one thing that can send people back to their jobs is the restoration of credit; the President's course is accomplishing that. With the calmness and precision that make him one of the most respected and influential Americans, Mr. Coolidge gives his reason for advocating the continuance of his successor in the office—"The public welfare demands that he be reëlected."

* * *

¶ Belfast, in Northern Ireland, witnesses wild rioting and clashes between the unemployed and the police. After many are injured, order is restored, with police patrolling the streets in armored cars. The outbreak is similar to those that occurred in Liverpool and Birmingham. Britain sees a fresh unrest among its 3,000,000 unemployed industrial workers. Of these, 1,000,000 able-bodied persons, eager but unable to find jobs, are no longer entitled to help under state insurance. When willing men suffer, things happen—When primary needs are unmet, men uncivilize.

* * *

¶ London sees 26 of its men and women leaders in all walks of life join in an appeal through The Times for world statesmen to prevent a new armament race and reduce arms. The four principles of the Disarmament Conference resolution of July are urged as the basis of action: qualitative disarmament, general reduction, budgetary limitation and international supervision. Great hope is seen by the signers in the present moment—So Britain and America are asked to take the lead.

* * *

¶ Franklin, N. H., dedicates a bronze memorial bust of Daniel Webster on the 150th anniversary of his birth. The portrait was begun by Daniel Chester French, finished by his daughter, Margaret French Cresson. It is an impressive likeness of the eloquent statesman who, more than any other, crystallized in Americans a devotion to a great national government supreme over all states, sections and citizens. Webster was a seer of fine, far visions. The bust is inscribed with the words that expressed his final one. At his passing his eyes lighted with something that filled them and he exclaimed—"I still live!"

* * *

¶ Kobe, Japan, destroys 720,000 pearls in a bonfire in the public square. The Japanese pearl growers sacrifice the glittering pile of less valuable gems to improve the market. The value was 50,000 yen, or about $12,000. The first shovelful is fed to the flames by Kokichi Mikimoto, originator of pearl cultivation. It was he who discovered that the oyster, when properly annoyed, can be set to work. Thrust a pebble or a tiny cross into his shell and the oyster will get rid of it—by encrusting it with layers of precious pearl.

* * *

¶ Chancellor von Papen asks the world to accept two new interpretations of Germany's demand for equality. First, it wants freedom from the shackles of second-class nationhood imposed by the Versailles Treaty. Second, it wants political and arms equality because other nations will not lend the money necessary for its economic recovery if it cannot defend its borders. In Munich, Hitler headquarters, von Papen calls National Socialism a mystic faith giving undue powers to Hitler—making him the only one called to lead the German people.

* * *

¶ Moscow Communists expel from the party 24 men who have held prominent posts in the Soviet régime. Chief among them are Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff, brother-in-law of Leon Trotzky. The men are charged with having part in a counter-revolution planning to overthrow the Soviet state. The Communistic International charges them with the highest crime a Bolshevik can think of—It says they tried to bring back capitalism.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Census Bureau announces that the proportion of married women who are working has taken a long leap upward in the past 40 years. Figures for 1930 just released show that of 10,632,227 women at work, 3,071,302 were married. That is 29.9 per cent. In 1890 only 4.6 per cent of the women workers had husbands. Is the husband no longer the breadwinner, or—Do the wives of today want cake?

Slavery Almost Stamped Out, League Investigation Reveals

Except in Abyssinia, Arabia and Adjacent Territories Human Servitude in Its Acute Forms Is Practically Unknown

By REX MILLER
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — Slavery and slave-trading in their most acute forms have been practically eliminated from the earth's surface except in Abyssinia, Arabia and adjacent territories, and these evils are being rapidly suppressed in their last strongholds, according to a report just submitted by a committee of experts to the League of Nations Council after one year's investigation.

In Abyssinia, the principal source of the slaves which are sold in Arabia, the Emperor himself is desirous of stamping out human servitude. With this in view, he has recently established a special Slavery Department in the Government, with an advisory council consisting of the principal nobles and under the presidency of the heir apparent to the throne.

An Abyssinian Anti-Slavery Society is to be founded forthwith, into which the advisory council will be merged. But, as the Emperor recently explained to a foreign inquirer, "None of the nobles or other members of the advisory council will be permitted to become members of the Anti-Slavery Society until they have released all their own slaves." Several thousand slaves belonging to leading noblemen are now being liberated and settled on the land.

Abyssinia is the only Christian country which has not yet completely abolished slavery in law or in fact, but it has enacted successive measures intended to prevent the enslavement of persons who are now free and to expedite the liberation of those in bondage. The persistence of slavery in the Ethiopian kingdom is largely due to the fact that the country was for two centuries cut off from the outside world and its evolution correspondingly retarded. Ancient traditions prevent the Government from proceeding to eliminate it by other than gradual processes.

With the possible exception of Tibet and Central Asia, slavery has ceased to have a legal status in all countries except the Arbian states of Hejaz, Nejd, Yemen, Hadramuth, Oman and Koweit. Its legal existence has in recent years been abolished in Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Ashanti, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, British Somaliland, Afghanistan, Irak, Bahrein, Nepal, Kelat, Transjordan, Persia and China. Some of these states lie in the general vicinity of the Red

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

MARRIED WOMEN IN INDUSTRY SHOW INCREASE

Found to Make Essential Contributions to Support of Families

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Announcement from the Census Bureau today that the proportion of working women in the United States who are married has taken a great leap in the last 40 years is received with interest by both women's organizations and industrialists because of the prevalent discussions as to whether the removal of married women from factory and office would cure the unemployment situation.

The 1930 census figures, released today, disclose that 28.9 per cent of the employed women in the country in that year were married, whereas only 13.9 per cent in 1890 had husbands. Of all the married women in the United States in 1890 only 4.6 per cent were gainfully occupied. In 1930, 11.7 per cent of them had jobs.

Out of 10,632,227 women employed in the United States in 1930, 3,071,302 were married. Corresponding figures for the four preceding censuses are as follows: In 1929, 1,920,281 out of 8,346,796 were gainfully occupied; in 1910, 1,890,661 out of 7,639,828; in 1900, 769,477 out of 4,997,415, and in 1890, 515,260 out of 3,712,144 were so occupied.

These statistics give concrete evidence that the married woman has become an important factor in the labor market. A number of industrial firms and even some branches of the Federal Government have singled out their married women as the first to go in case a reduction in force is necessary.

The women's bureau of the Department of Labor and a number of women's organizations are combating the recommendation that married women should be removed from industry to aid the unemployment situation.

Investigation by the women's bureau disclosed that the majority of married women who are working are doing so because their wages are necessary for the support of their home and family. In a study of laundry workers nine out of every 10 married women reported that they were working to support a family.

In the study made in the four cities, almost four-fifths of the gainfully employed women who were or had been married were maintaining homes, and over nine-tenths of those with wage-earning husbands were caring for their households in addition to earning wages themselves.

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THINGS PRESENT

The first editorial today is short and to the point. Read it if you are under any doubts with regard to The Christian Science Monitor's stand on the repeal issue.

As goes Walter Lippmann, so go many other Democrats. Read excerpts from his brilliant writings collected under the head of "A Man Who Would Like to Be President" on the Editorial page.

If you are looking for your wife's hat and can't find it, perhaps you are looking at her from the left. Step around to the right and you will find it—at least, that is the clue given in "Hats Turn to the Right" on the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will reply to the question: Is it consistent for one who thinks it no harm to take a glass of liquor to vote for prohibition? "Prohibition Facts."

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page.

GOLD STANDARD LIKELY TO HAVE BRITAIN'S VOTE

Support at Economic Parley Indicated—Effective Arms Plan Sought

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 12—Establishment of world currencies on a gold basis is expected to be advocated by Britain as well as the United States at the forthcoming World Economic Conference, the Monitor learns.

Sir Walter Layton of Britain and Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States, both of whom represent their respective countries on the preparatory committee for the conference, met yesterday when this question was under discussion. While neither was ready to make a statement, it is understood both were of the same opinion that a gold standard is essential for monetary stability.

Similarly both are believed to agree that one of the first tasks of the conference should be to try to abolish the formidable and still growing list of government restrictions on international trade, particularly import prohibitions.

Needs of Navies Explored

Both believe, however, that a prerequisite to success is a satisfactory solution of the disarmament problem. The French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, will discuss this matter—primarily with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Contact also will be established between Mr. Davis and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, during the next few days. Yesterday Mr. Davis saw both the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell.

The aim of the second talk was to establish common ground with a view to formulating a policy which would take the needs of both countries into consideration to enable each of them to have the kind of navy best suited to its own peculiar requirements. This, it is now admitted, necessitates a modification both of the Hoover plan and the British counter proposals.

Meanwhile a strong plea to the statesmen of the world, particularly those of Britain and the United States, was published here today over the names of 26 men and women prominent in all walks of political life, as well as religious leaders like the Rev. Dr. John Scott Lidgett, head of the United Methodist Church; Miss Maude Royden and Rabbi J. H. Hertz.

Armament Race Decried

Their memorial which is published in The Times of London says, after a strong plea against a new armament race: "A plan of drastic reduction sufficient to unite world opinion and the support of the principal countries against the contention that rearming is justifiable is still possible. We have as a basis four principles of the July resolution; qualitative disarmament, general reduction, budgetary limitation and international supervision. We need to convert these principles into a practical substantial convention. For this we have as a basis the Hoover and Mussolini proposals. It is not too late to translate these into a practicable, effective convention."

The signers of this memorial urge Britain to coördinate its disarmament policy with America and together to give the world a lead to which they believe there would be a great response. The memorial also advocates whole-hearted coöperation with America in support of the Briand-Kellogg pact for the outlawry of war.

In addition to the signatories already named are Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. George Lansbury, Lady Astor, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, the Marquis of Lothian, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Lord Buckmaster, Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Michael Sadler and Sir Josiah Stamp.

BELFAST RIOTS HELD BLOW TO RELIEF SYSTEM

British Government Takes Serious View of Unrest in Big Centers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 12—Unemployed riots in Belfast, following, as they have done, similar occurrences in Birmingham, Liverpool and the East End of London, constitute one of the gravest symptoms of social unrest felt today throughout Britain consequent upon there being 3,000,000 industrial wage earners without work.

The situation is such that the Cabinet is reconsidering the severe economy cuts which it has felt constrained to make during the past year in its financial grants to local authorities for expenditure upon works of public utility. The whole problem of unemployment relief is also being gone into—especially the question of how best to deal with about 1,000,000 able-bodied persons unable to find work who are not entitled to further help under existing compulsory state insurance arrangements. These people are at present provided for partly by what is known as "poor law relief," distributed by local authorities, and partly by "transitional benefits" provided by the central government.

Agitation against the alleged inadequacy of the poor law relief has been the immediate cause of the Belfast riots, but the difficulty is also everywhere acute in connection with transitional benefit. In both cases friction has arisen over the application of the "means test" (investigation into individual resources of these applicants for help) introduced by the late Labor Government, and since extended to secure that only those in real need should be eligible.

Not only is the distress deep, but politics also have proved so difficult to eliminate that the entire arrangement is being reconsidered.

Latin Americas Join in Tribute To Columbus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Thrust valiantly forward as if aware glory lay just a wave ahead, the silver sails of two dotlike caravels and a pin-point flagship bobbed on the Atlantic 440 years ago today just off the shore of Gunahani Island.

Buoyed by an unwavering hope that the world was round and that to the west waited India's riches, Christopher Columbus aboard the Santa Maria fought down the mutiny of his men, swelling after 36 days at sea from the Canary Islands without a trace of land.

A lookout raised the victory cry as the low-lying bank thought to be clouds off the bow became distinguishable as land. There on that small island—probably what is known today as Watling Island—was the climax of the voyage that was to open a treasure chest far richer than India and form the key that unlocked the Western Hemisphere to the Old World.

To pay him honor now, the 21 independent republics that grew up as a result of his voyagers to the New World are seeking to build at Santa Domingo — the first permanent Christian settlement in the New World—a colossal lighthouse.

Twenty of the 21 carved themselves from the vast colonial empire that Spain built up at the end of the route Columbus traveled. Through the Pan American Union in Washington they are joining the United States in plans for the combined memorial in the Dominican Republic. Special Columbus ceremonies were the order of today at the union here.

A token of esteem for Columbus and to the land of his birth—Italy—was sent out yesterday by President Hoover to the Italian-Americans of the country as part of this nation's tribute to the great explorer.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

74—*Is It Wrong to Smoke Opium?*

IF YOU are thinking of an individual case, you will have difficulty in answering that question. But we can't stop with individual cases. We know enough about opium to know that if the habit spreads among millions, thousands will be seriously injured. We also know enough about modern business to know that if men are permitted to make money by selling opium, they will do all they can to spread the habit among millions.

But why stop the business by law? Why not combat it by education as to the effects of opium? The answer is that they who make money by selling this drug will be doing all they can to "educate" people to use more of it. They can probably point to 99 users who are not visibly harmed by it to one to whom you can point as an example. They will be on the job all the time, and they will argue skillfully enough to confuse young and inexperienced persons. You will need a prohibitory law to give your educational campaign an even chance.

The case of opium is quite parallel to that of alcoholic liquor.

Where Public Business Ends And Private Industry Begins Not Always Easy to Discover

Relations Between Economic Structure and Government Shown to Be Growing Closer—Billions of Dollars Involved—Interests Intertwine

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES
Third of Eighteen Articles

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Business men vote. They keep in touch with Congress. State legislatures and city councils are left in no doubt as to what they want. Business men feel this is part of their business and make it so, yet the Government itself is a business in its own name. Furthermore, it is the business of every last voter.

America might in fact ask itself the question—where does private business end and public business begin?

The Government makes shoes, operates electric light plants and sells goods in direct competition with private firms—sometimes at sacrifice prices. It tightens official regulation. It conducts research and issues free literature—paid for by taxpayers—that drives private enterprise out of many fields.

Protests arise against "government in business." Some business men complain because open prairies of economic freedom are vanishing. Legislators reply that public interest demands control of profit-seeking corporations.

Billions of dollars hang in the balance. Future standards of living await decision. Government can make or break the economic machine.

Every vote means something in the story of American industry. Either it goes forth blindly to open the door for office-seekers who are unfit to decide economic questions, or it helps elect competent officials. It throws the switch for unwise measures, or derails them.

Voters who learn about relationships of government and business feel greater command of their ballots. They can decide how to vote on projects seeking to put government in business. They have a basis for urging their representatives to favor or oppose passage of bills affecting industry.

Our Neighborhood wants some tips on unraveling business puzzles in their ballots. Mr. Citizen, as Dr. James J. Halliday has been nick-

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VERMONT MOVES TO LOWER COSTS OF GOVERNMENT

State Chamber Steering Campaign to Arouse Public Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—By constituting itself a clearing house for the expression and dissemination of public opinion, the Vermont Chamber of Commerce proposes to enlist the complete support of the state citizenry in an attack on governmental costs.

Already the first step has been taken in a wide diffusion of information to voters on the comparative costs of government during the last 30 years which reveal that since 1900 expenditures for state governmental activities crept up from $970,478 to the 1931 total of more than $12,000,000.

The entire movement is based on the desire of the chamber to develop an awakened citizenry and drive home to the taxpayer, by means of wide publicity, the fact that his selection of legislators to spend the state's money will either open or close the door for immediate easing of the burden he is carrying.

The first signs of public awakening flickered into chamber headquarters recently in the form of recommendations from taxpayers for mapping out a progressive program of state budget cuts.

On the basis of compilations by the Chamber, these taxpayers recommended that "the highway department keep within its income, that tax revenues from automobiles and gasoline should not be diverted from the highway department for purposes other than those specifically advantageous to the motorist, that no new buildings be put up and that certain appropriations for the protection of cattle be reduced by 25 per cent.

Reduction of salaries of all state officials by at least 10 per cent and placing on part time of all employees whose work is not essential all the year round were recommended. The shifting of workers from one department to another when one is busy and the other is not also was proposed.

Although highway expenditures were shown by the Chamber to have increased from $390,000 in 1913 to $6,500,000 in 1931, reductions in highway construction were opposed except as the receipts from automobile registration and gasoline taxes are reduced.

One taxpayer declared for shorter legislative sessions and a $70,000 cut in the expense of legislation.

The Chamber's figures revealed a cut in the aggregate cost of government during the last two years from the peak of $16,776,302 in 1929 to $12,006,221 in 1931.

Legionnaires Quit As Bonus Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12—Opposition to the action of the American Legion national convention in urging immediate bonus payment has resulted in several members of the Army and Navy Post of Cleveland, known as the "Blue Book Post" tendering their resignations.

Acceptance of these resignations have been up pending the post's regular meeting next Monday, at which the members have been notified the question of surrendering the post charter, in protest against the national legion policy, will be considered.

It is understood that the post is strongly against the national policy of the Legion on the bonus question, but that a division exists as to whether the post can do more good "setting the Legion straight" by retaining its membership or by withdrawing

RE-ELECT HOOVER COOLIDGE URGES FOR PROSPERITY

Says He Has Saved Nation and Hits Roosevelt Bonus Silence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—With matter-of-fact forthrightness, devoid of any oratorical embellishments, former President Coolidge, before an audience of 18,000 or more persons at Madison Square Garden last night, and with West and East alike listening in, declared his belief in the soundness of President Hoover's economic policies and called for his reëlection.

Democratic currency and tariff policies, both as represented by that party's national candidates and its congressional leadership, drew the one-time President's shrewdest barbs. Restoration of credit was the one essential to getting men back their jobs, he said, as he voiced confidence that the President's program would effect this.

The Coolidge address, his first since he relinquished the party leadership to Mr. Hoover four years ago, starts the G. O. P. campaign in the East that will have as its climax the President's own appearance here. It was indubitably the major Republican campaign event in this territory thus far in this campaign and was organized primarily to fire a national salvo.

It served also as occasion for the opening of state and city campaigns,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

League Needs Quieter Motor

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Achievements Clouded by Futile Bustling; Less Noise and More Work Called For

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

That the League of Nations requires some renovation is an opinion that has made progress in the last few months. Either it has undertaken to accomplish too little, or too much. From the viewpoint of those who would have it an all-powerful organization, capable of guiding international politics and economics, it has not done anything like enough. From the viewpoint of those who would wish it to establish itself solidly but more modestly, and gradually grow in strength, it has attempted far too much.

In any case, it seems certain that it is nearly at the end of its first stage, and should be at the beginning of its second stage of existence. There are those who believe it should be bolder; and there are those, who are equally good friends of the League and of international institutions, who believe it should settle down to a more mediocre, but perhaps more useful period of hard work.

Certainly it must be confessed that all these comings and goings of statesmen, who arrive by road, by rail, and by airplane, and who snatch a few moments to consult with each other and then hurry back to their own countries, have been multiplied to excess. There is produced an impression of commotion without result. The honest and real performances of the League—and they are numerous and valuable—are concealed under a cloud of spectacular activities which, so far as the public can judge, end in relative futility.

* * *

The first effect of the flying visits of prominent ministers undoubtedly gave the League prestige. But now the opposite effect is to be observed. The visits are too frequent and fleeting to do more than weary the public, provoke empty publicity, and suggest that the League is merely a machine for grinding wind.

That is why Sir Austen Chamberlain some years ago proposed to reduce the number of council meetings. There should not be a constant flurry. If the hopes which it is perpetually sought to raise were in fact fulfilled, the League might well remain in continuous session; but in reality it is not in these public demonstrations that the true task of the League is performed.

* * *

It should always be remembered that the League has, as it were, in the ultimate sense no separate existence. It is an association of Governments which have national interests; and it can only be veritably international in so far as these component Governments are willing to take broader views. It is a reflection of the prevalent mood of the nations and has no independent sovereignty.

At present the different nations are hesitating and distrustful. They have not acquired the international outlook that was hoped for. They have proceeded timidly in the matter of disarmament, in the matter of the Sino-Japanese dispute, in the matter of economic reconstruction; and the accumulation of reports and recommendations that bear no fruit seems to indicate a desire to evade the issues rather than to proceed to action.

In the meantime, however, there is a more modest but nevertheless important domain in which the League quietly pursues an almost autonomous course. These activities must, at any rate, be safeguarded; but the time has come to reconsider the more public activities. Have they been over-advertised? Are they beyond the present capacity of the League? Have we not now a right to call for substantial performance accompanied by less noise?

30-Cent 'Baby Bonds' Floated in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

"BABY bonds" maturing every six months with annual interest of 10 per cent have been issued by the "Provisional Central Government of Soviet China" in Kiangsi province. These are probably the smallest bonds ever issued, with face value in silver of $5, $1, 50 cents and 30 cents.

The 30-cent bond, at present rates of exchange, is worth about 7 cents gold, which doubtless establishes a record low for par value of a bond.

The first Soviet bond issue was for $600,000, and within 15 days half of the issue was sold.

Japan Presses Pacification Of Manchuria

Moscow to Avoid War Unless Russian Territory Is Invaded

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 12—While constructive phases of Japan's program in Manchuria are still nebulous until completion of military phases, it now seems reasonably certain that constructive work can be started by next spring.

In the meantime the nation is concentrating on the problem of pacification. The War Council met today after Gen. Sadao Araki had consulted leading members of the staff, presumably regarding extension of military operations toward Manchuli and the possible effect on Russo-Japanese relations.

It is understood that important instructions have been sent to Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto which causes the press to believe an expeditionary force will be started west of the Khingham Mountain shortly.

In the meantime the Soviet embassy confirms that General Araki last week saw Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, Russian Ambassador, here and discussed at length Russo-Japanese problems, including Moscow's proposed nonaggression pact which General Araki is still disinclined to accept, even in return for Russia's promise to recognize Manchukuo.

Official Russian sources here still believe Japan's military preparations are directed primarily against the Soviets, but assert that under no circumstances will Moscow allow the Soviets to be provoked into war unless Russian territory is invaded.

Part of the army's plans to defend Manchuria includes the planting of colonies of Japanese reservists in regions adjacent to Soviet territory. Upward of 400 such reservists arrived in Harbin today en route to the lower Sungari, where an armed colony will be established under auspices of the Ministry of Colonies at Tokyo. Another colony has been started in Kirin.

The Japanese are rushing construction of ports at Yuki and Rashin in northern Korea opposite Vladivostok which will connect with the Korean and Kirin-Kwainei railways, shortening the route from Japan to Harbin and the Manchu-Russian border near Pogranitchnaya.

REICH LINKS FINAL PEACE TO EQUALITY

Chancellor Says Economic Recovery Also Depends on Germany's Case

SPEECH AT MUNICH ARRAIGNS FASCISTS

Selection of Bavaria Takes Drive for Reforms Into Divided Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MUNICH, Ger., Oct. 12—The Reich Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, today virtually asked the world to accept two new interpretations of German demands for "equality."

First, that the freedom of Germany from the shackles of a second class nation imposed by the Versailles Treaty is necessary to preserve the peace of Europe.

Second, that the political equality of Germany is a necessary condition for international economic recovery.

In his address to the Bavarian Industrialist Association, in the presence of prominent officials of many German states, the Berlin Chancellor gave one of his most comprehensive outlines of the Government's foreign and domestic policy. It is significant that in Munich, which is the headquarters of Herr Adolf Hitler, he engaged in a stinging criticism of the National Socialists.

Political importance also attaches to the fact that the Chancellor picked Bavaria, which is the seat of much disunion over reform in the Reich governmental system, to announce that the proposed constitutional reforms will be presented to the next Reichstag.

Peace Desire Asserted

Herr von Papen declared the supreme task of the present government is to reëstablish the authoritative position of the Reich in world affairs.

"The restoration of complete sovereignty, liberty and equality of a large cultural nation is a necessity which cannot be denied by any statesmen to whom the sacredness of fundamental rights of nations makes the surest guarantee of peace," he said.

"We desire peace," he declared.

"We desire peace in which alone we can return to prosperity, and we therefore claim the fundamental rights of liberty and equality because they are fundamental conditions of prosperity within Germany and among all the nations."

He added that Germany's commerce depends upon an equal position abroad. He emphasized that foreign capital will not be invested in a nation which is "without protection against invasion."

Source of Unrest

"It is a fallacy," Herr von Papen continues, "to say that the demand for equality and security has disturbed the peace of Europe. Without fulfillment of this demand, the center of our continent will continue to be a source of unrest. We want no further unrest; no armaments competition; no warlike adventures. Our goal is a new and peaceful Europe organized in accordance with the eternal laws of justice and the self-determination of nations . . . which are the only foundation for a new and gradual reconstruction of the world."

The Chancellor vigorously criticized the National Socialists for their recent parliamentary coöperation with the Communists in passing an abortive nonconfidence motion against the "National" Government.

"The fundamental principle of the National Socialist Party," he said, "is everything or nothing—a mystic faith in which the leader—mighty in word—is the only one who is called to lead the German people. This gives to National Socialism a form of political religion." He declared "unbridgeable differences" existed between such ideology and "a faith based on the conception of divine order" of conservative government he represented.

Announcing that the Government's plans to reform the Weimar Constitution would be completed in time for presentation to the new Reichstag, which will be elected Nov. 6, Herr von Papen declared his Cabinet is acting on the commission of the Reich President to prepare this "new organization of the state's economic life."

Army of Jobless Cut in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12—For the first time in three years, industrial employment in Hartford County showed an increase in September, according to the statistical report of the county's Manufacturers' Association.

As compared with Sept. 1, the report (covering 93 per cent of the industrial employers) shows a gain of 323 persons employed Oct. 1 and a gain of 5.6 hours per week for each employee.

Commenting upon the report, Mr. Sydney E. Cornelius, manager of the association, said, "Peculiarly and, perhaps, significantly, the employment curve, which has consistently followed a downward curve since Sept. 1, 1929, the peak of employment, turns upward again during the month of September. It is gratifying to note that the gain in accessions over separations is constant throughout all our districts."

THANKSGIVING OF 300 YEARS AGO RE-ENACTED

Pioneers Village in Salem Scene of Observance Started in Plymouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 12—Memories of the first Thanksgiving Day in Governor Endicott's settlement were revived this afternoon in Pioneers' Village, a reproduction of the Salem of 1630. With descendants of the early settlers, city officials and prominent citizens participating, the spirit and activity of that first day of feasting and thanksgiving is being presented with a faithfulness to detail that turns time backward to the customs and manners of 300 years ago.

A thanksgiving feast laid in several of the village houses where fires blaze in wide fireplaces, provides for 72 guests. Forks are missing from the table service, because they were unknown in America until 1633, when Governor Winthrop received one as a gift. Pewter replaces the china and silver of modern days and the menu follows that of the first thanksgiving. Hosts and hostesses dressed in the fashions of the Puritans preside and a young Indian of the Mohegan tribe represents the redmen who were so much a part of that first day of feasting.

The atmosphere of the village, now pleasantly weathered since its construction two years ago as a Massachusetts tercentenary feature, provides an excellent background, with squashes and pumpkins ripening in the sun, the last of the season's flowers blooming in the Governor's garden and autumn-tinted foliage gleaming against the dark shades of evergreens.

Turkey, almost synonymous with Thanksgiving, graces the board, as it did on that first day of feasting, but of the domestic variety instead of the wild turkey so abundant in Puritan times, and so much a product of American environment that Benjamin Franklin once argues long and earnestly for its adoption as the national emblem instead of the eagle. Onions, parsnips, turnips and squash, all familiar in the Puritan garden as proved in a letter of the Rev Francis Higginson in 1629, in which he wrote, "Our turnips, parsnips and carrotts are here both bigger and sweeter than is found in England ordinarily," are the "fixins."

Cranberries, native to this section and early discovered by the Puritans, have their place on the menu and cornbread sometimes now called Johnny-cake, but then known as Jonne-cake or Journey-cake, is cooked Indian-fashion on a board before the fire and served in place of potato.

Indian pudding and pumpkin pie are the dessert, both made according to recipes used in this section since the earliest days.

Judge Alden P. White, president of the Essex Institute, is the speaker for the program which follows the dinner and Mr. Harold Tantaquidgeon speaks for the Indians who took part in the first Day of Thanksgiving. He is a Mohegan, of the Connecticut tribe friendly with the Naumkeags who inhabited Salem and since the Naumkeags are now extinct, the closest available link with the redmen who were hospitable to Endicott's colony.

A program of sports in the village street includes the old game of "stoole ball" and wrestling matches. A chessboard in the Governor's house offers entertainment for the more serious-minded.

Among the guests which include city officials, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, the Essex Institute and Peabody Museum are Miss Alice Endicott, a descendant of Governor Endicott in the eighth generation, and descendants of Roger Conant and the Old Planters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Upturn Declared Well Under Way

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. A. W. Robertson of Pittsburgh, chairman of the National Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation, last night told the thirty-first annual convention of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association that evidence of improved conditions is accumulating on every side.

Asserting that the program of his committee was built on a sound foundation of good business, he said that gold no longer was going out of the country; banks were not closing; confidence was coming back and money was being released from hoarding and coming into banks, so that the whole structure is steadying.

He said the consumption of electric power was increasing, as was the sale of automobiles. "Business in the boot and shoe industry, and in the woolen and textile industries is not only improving, it is almost booming," he said. "General prices have advanced slightly from the levels of last summer. All these factors point clearly to the fact that we have made the turn and are moving into a period of better business."

Redress Sought By Twenty Towns

That the Metropolitan Water District should reimburse 20 towns for loss of tax revenues as the result of property taken in connection with the Swift and Ware River water supply projects was the consensus of speakers at a hearing held yesterday by a special commission appointed by the Legislature.

Under the provisions of the act, the commission is authorized to study two bills, both calling for some form of annual payment to the towns involved. It was pointed out at the hearing that Barre alone sustained a loss of $850,000 on building tax revenues.

Speakers also claimed that the State is actually using land that belongs to the towns. State officials argued that the State ordinarily reimbursed towns for something objectionable but not for something lost.

W. C. T. U. ARRANGES FOR THREE-DAY FETE

A three-day program of playlets, forums and pageants will mark the fifty-ninth annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Bethany Congregational Church, Oct. 18 to 20. The president's annual address, always a prominent feature of these conventions, will be made on the opening afternoon.

Other speakers will include Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College, Hon. Fred B. Perkins, former Attorney-General of Rhode Island, and Mr. Joseph B. Egan, welfare worker. The public is invited to attend.

TOURISTS TO PLAN OWN EXCURSIONS

A "go-as-you-please" cruise to the Mediterranean on the Empress of Australia is one of the appealing features offered by the Canadian Pacific lines to attract winter tourist business. On this cruise, the passenger may plan his own shore excursions at rates as low as $525.

Sailing is set for Jan. 31, the trip consuming 69 days with stops at 25 ports. On Dec. 3, the Empress of Britain will start a world cruise. Other extensive tours have been arranged to keep the winter season active. These tours include trips to the West Indies, Bermuda and the Bahamas.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH — Tonight 8:30

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LAST 3 WEEKS

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COPLEY Eves. 8:30 Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30 50c to $1.50 Ken. 2423

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'Another Language'

with Glenn Anders, Margaret Wycherly, Laura Straub, John Beal.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way Eves. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

Reënacting First Thanksgiving Days





By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Picture: Tantaquidgeon, Descendant of Original Tribes, Telling Stories to "Settlers." Lower: Tantaquidgeon Presenting an Indian Basket.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Food Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 15.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 8:15.

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.

Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:30.

Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.

Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.

Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Luncheon meeting, Mr. John Spargo, principal speaker, also Republican candidates, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 1.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Seeds and Their Travels," 9:15 and 11; meeting, Dramatic Club, 4; Olmstead Parw, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Sale of bulbs, benefit Associate Training School for Attendant Nurses, 222 Newbury Street, 9 to 6, through Saturday.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Oct. 15.

Boston Teachers Club: Private view of Boston teachers art exhibition and afternoon reception, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 4:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program, Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Theaters

Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.

Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.

Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Chelsea Porcelains presented by Richard C. Paine; eighteenth and early nineteenth century English Mezzotints; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Boston Public Library — Treasure Room: Exhibition of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Sporting Prints. Continuing through Oct. 15.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Lithographs by J. Ivey Rose. Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 17.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century. Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Exhibition of Currier & Ives Prints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

TAYLOR TO HEAD HOME LOAN BANK

Mr. Herbert F. Taylor Jr. was elected president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cambridge yesterday at an organization meeting of the board of directors. Mr. Taylor is president of the Coöperative Central Bank of Boston and the Boston Coöperative Bank.

A committee was appointed to secure temporary quarters for the new bank that it may be opened Saturday as planned. The meeting was attended by Mr. Franklin W. Fort of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, who described the purposes of the federal loan plan and urged action to obtain enabling legislation in all New England States so that the institution can function effectively.

NIGHT PATROLS PLAN SAFETY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 12—Because of the frequency of night accidents Mr. John F. Griffin, motor vehicle commissioner, has issued orders detailing motorcycle officers in his department to night duty along the regularly patrolled highways.

Mr. Griffin said that this new regulation was a part of the safety campaign discussed by the committee recently appointed by Gov. John G. Winant. He said motorists take greater chances in the early evening when traffic is particularly heavy, cutting out of line and endangering others, a practice he proposes to eliminate through constant supervision.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate west or northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, preceded by light rain this afternon or early tonight; slightly colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and colder in west portions.

All other New England States: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west winds over south portion and fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest over north portion; weather somewhat overcast, preceded by light rain over north portion tonight; partly cloudy Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	50	70	Montreal ...	40	58
Bismarck ...	34	48	Nantucket ...	50	66
Boston	46	71	New Orleans.	48	68
Buffalo	40	46	New York ...	46	64
Calgary	42	58	Norfolk, Va..	52	70
Charleston .	56	84	North Platte.	44	68
Chicago	36	52	Philadelphia.	48	66
Cincinnati	42	52	Phoenix,Ariz.	66	94
Denver	44	66	Pittsburgh ...	44	48
Hatteras	60	80	Portland, Me.	42	58
Eastport, Me.	42	58	Raleigh	50	72
Honolulu,T.H. ..		82	St. Louis ...	46	54
7p.m. Oct. 11	76	..	St. Paul	32	52
Helena,Mont.	50	58	Salt Lake City	48	66
Huron, S. D..	38	56	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville.	64	84	SantaFe,N.M.	46	62
Kansas City.	52	62	Seattle	54	60
Key West ...	80	84	Tampa	68	86
Los Angeles .	60	98	Washington ..	44	60
Memphis	42	50	Wichita,Kan.	48	70
Miami, Fla...	80	84	Williston,N.D.	38	48

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 12.
B—Maximum Oct. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10 p. m., Thursday 10:18 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

PRESS LEAGUE DISSOLVED

MADRID, Oct. 12 (AP)—The League for Defense of Freedom of the Press in Spain was dissolved yesterday, due to lack of attendance at its meetings. The newspaper, El Debate, blamed Leftist directors for lack of coöperation and a desire for industrial competition. It asked the Government to issue special laws regulating the press.

Automobile Registration—1933

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AMATEUR FLIERS SHOW GOODS AT BOSTON AIRPORT

Sportsman Pilot's Day Brings Thrills in Series of Events

Something new in flying activities was introduced at the East Boston airport today when amateur airplane pilots from a number of New England cities observed Sportsman Pilots' Day. Approximately 20 planes were prepared to taxi out to the starting line for the opening event, an abbreviated air derby from Boston to Natick and return.

In accordance with directions outlined by Mr. Robert M. Love, chairman of the contest committee, the amateur pilots were scheduled to get away on their Natick race at intervals of 10 seconds. Upon reaching the Natick-Wellesley Airport, the pilots were to dive across the airport, touch their wheels, and then zoom up again and away to Boston.

An official plane carried judges to the "outer mark" to see that each ship touched wheels at Natick. An aerial parade and flying formations were to mark the conclusion of the first event. A bomb-dropping contest; relay race, two pilots required for each ship; spot landing, and a handicap race were other events on the afternoon program in which the sportsman pilots were competing. A silver trophy was offered by the Boston Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association for the pilot having the highest aggregate of points for the various events.

Capt. Albert L. Edson, commandant of the Boston Airport, was the official referee. Other events on the program included parachute jumping, dead-stick landing exhibitions, plane-to-ground radio broadcasts, aero-acrobatics and stunt flying.

Among those competing in the amateur pilots' day were: Mr. and Mrs. Crocker Snow, Mr. Frederick L. Ames, Mr. Joseph Burnett, Mr. Robert B. Harkness, Miss Margaret A. Kimball of Lexington, Mass.; Mr. Edmund C. Clapp, Miss Marion L. Short of Lexington, Ky., sojourning in New England.

Members of the general committee comprised: Mr. Snow, chairman; Mr. George Mason, secretary; Mr. George W. Crampton, Captain Edson, Capt. Hilding N. Carlson, Capt. Joseph A. Wilson, Maj. Clarence E. Hodge, Mr. Francis W. Perkins, Mr. Love, Mr. Adams Kennard and Capt. Willis C. Brown.

Morning activities were taken up with scale model and flying model contests, held under the auspices of the Jordan Junior Aviation League. Approximately 200 boys, members of model clubs in Greater Boston, participated.

Weather conditions were anything but ideal for the model "pilots." A 15-mile "gale" eliminated the bulk of the contestants in the preliminary trials.

The best time of the survivors in the class for Mulvahill models was made by Harold Mitchell of Peabody with a sustained flight mark of 68 seconds. Bruno Narcki was runner-up with a flight of 66.5 seconds. The wind was too much for the entries in the fuselage type competition to take off. Official flights were abandoned but several good flights were made from hand launchings.

In the model hydro airplane event, J. Windsor Bentley of Dorchester was the winner. He flew a "multi-motored" design. The largest model plane at the airport was fuselage type with a 60-inch wing span. The trials and competition were supervised by Captain Brown, chief instructor of the Junior Aviation League.

Birds Save State Large Sum in Their Insect Activities

Massachusetts birds have played their part in easing the burden of the taxpayer this year by saving the State and agriculture what it would have cost to exterminate something like 4,000 000 bushels of insects, the conservation department reports. Officials say that without the help of the birds it would be almost hopeless for agriculturists to try to resist the onslaughts of crop pests. Machinery for such a purpose might be invented, they say, but in that event the annual expense to the State and the farmer would be staggering.

In round figures, the birds were said to have rid the State of about 200,000,000,000 insects each year. That means an annual consumption of more than 7000 insects a bird for the more than 26,000,000 winged friends of man in the Commonwealth.

The Conservation Department likes to compare the services of the birds to that of "an unpaid commission" which deserves the gratitude and protection of every citizen. Man is the bird's worst enemy, it is pointed out. Violations of the regulations under which the birds are protected have brought fines this year as high as $200 and many reach over $50.

Due to the alertness of the 35 wardens whose duty it is to see that the birds are given protection, the winged population of the State has been annually increased during the last decade, the department reports.

Negroes Reject Inducement To Communism

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12 (AP)—A failure of Communism to flourish among southern Negroes was reported today by the commission of inter-racial coöperation along with gains for the race in education, health, protection by courts and political recognition.

The favorable trends, however, the commission reported in its survey, have been offset to an extent by economic losses attributable to the "general economic breakdown." The situation was reported as reducing the number of Negro landowners and driving many tenant farmers and wage hands to the cities.

The commission added that economic necessity has forced group competition along racial lines with personal competition and widespread replacement of Negroes by white workers in some instances. Efforts of Communists to project themselves into the situation, however, have failed, the commission said.

Whatever their sympathy with the economic and social ideals of Communism, Negroes apparently have little faith in the Communist technique of violence and revolution and no disposition to seek help in that direction, the report observed.

The fall of the lynching record of 100 victims annually for the 40-year period ending in 1921 to the present level of 10 or 12 a year, the commission went on, indicated a determined purpose to end mob violence. The survey said the Negro's stand in courts is improving and his chance of obtaining justice is becoming "less spasmodic and uncertain."

SALARIES RESTORED BY PUBLICITY FIRM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Restoration of the original salaries of workers on the staff of Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc., New York advertising agency, was announced at an anniversary celebration of the organization here. A 10 per cent cut in all departments had been effected five months ago.

Mr. Henry Eckhardt, president of the company, said that not only had it become possible to restore salaries to their original level, but that the restoration would be retroactive to the date of the reduction. Cooperation on the part of workers, who turned to and finished the fiscal year with increased production, was given as one reason making possible the return of original wages.

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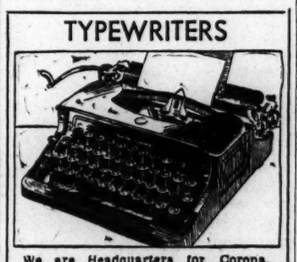
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Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

BORAH URGES NONPARTISAN RECOVERY PLAN

Advocates Money Reform to Supplement Present Gold Reserves

BURLEY, Idaho, Oct. 12 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho in an address here yesterday advocated a four-point program for economic recovery—adjustment of World War problems, expansion of the currency, elimination of extravagance in government and adjustment of private debts to conform to the change in money values.

Addressing a meeting arranged by a local service club, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations suggested expansion of the currency enough "to do business and afford the people a medium of exchange."

Senator Borah served notice that he would present his views without regard to party platforms or the presidential campaign, in which thus far he has withheld his support from President Hoover.

"There are a number of questions," he declared, "local and national, which one might well discuss. But the great fundamental problems, upon which all others depend, are:

"First—World markets have been destroyed and the great problem is: How to restore them. Until we do so, we cannot hope for a rise in the price of commodities.

"Second—The monetary systems of the world have been broken up and demoralized and the problem is: How to restore them, and how to adapt them to present conditions.

"Third—The last 25 years have witnessed such an increase of waste and extravagance in the Government from the lowest unit of government to the highest, that taxes are now literally destructive—to own property is to invite ruin. The expenditure of public money approaches a national crime.

"Fourth—By reason of adverse economic forces and the change in money values, debts have piled up beginning with the farm and ending with government until men are no longer working with a view to build, to construct, to develop, but to pay, as it were, for a dead horse.

"These are the problems for which answer must be found.

"I say to you frankly what I shall have to say in this campaign will not be in harmony with either the Republican or Democratic platforms adopted at Chicago. But in this respect I am neither exceptional nor original. Both candidates for the Presidency of the leading parties have in important particulars disregarded their platforms. After paying lip service to these sterile declarations early in the campaign, they proceeded to put them aside. For this they are entitled to high commendation.

"The first proposition which I wish to present is that commodity prices cannot permanently rise and the purchasing power of the people cannot be restored until the great post-war problems, which have destroyed commerce and broken up trade, are adjusted.

"The second proposition to which I direct your attention is the money question. The monetary systems have broken down. A great deal is said about an honest dollar. That is precisely what we desire.

"But I contend that a dollar which takes three times as much wheat four times as much cotton, three times as much pork, to buy as it would have taken three years ago is not an honest dollar. It is not a sound dollar. It is a dishonest dollar. It cheats the toiler between the time he eats his breakfast and the time he returns for his supper.

"Nobody is proposing to abandon the gold standard, although 28 nations have done so. But it is my contention that much can be added to the use of gold and with perfect safety. We have sufficient gold in this country to give a basis for a sufficient amount of currency with which to do business and afford the people a medium of exchange."

BUST COMMEMORATES DANIEL WEBSTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H., Oct. 12—Exercises commemorating the 150th anniversary of Daniel Webster reached their climax in this State today when a bust memorial was dedicated here to be followed by a banquet at Concord tonight. The bust of Webster was presented to the city of Franklin by Senator George H. Moses, to be placed on the grounds of the historic Congregational Church where Webster attended and where Senator Moses's father held a pastorate for several years.

The unveiling was assigned to the great grandson and great great granddaughter of Capt. Abraham Stevens of Franklin, who was a farmer for Daniel Webster. Gov. John G. Winant accepted the gift and an address was delivered by Mr. Claude M. Fuess of Exeter.

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CANADIAN RAIL DEFICITS LAID TO COMPETITION

Report Advocates Board From Both Systems to Effect Economies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 — Unchecked competition, extravagance and indirect political and public pressure were important contributory factors to the present huge indebtedness of the Canadian National Railway system. This information is contained in the full report of the Royal Commission on Transportation filed in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett.

That part of the report, dealing with the proposals and remedies recommended by the commission, was made public three weeks ago. These include:

1. Abolition of the present National Railway directorate and the substitution as the supreme body of control of a board of three trustees.

2. Provision for a joint committee, composed of National Railway trustees and Canadian Pacific directors to formulate and put into operation joint economies, to remove duplication, to prevent unnecessary competition.

3. Establishment of a super-control board, called an arbitral board of three members, to decide matters upon which the joint committee cannot agree, or matters specifically referred to the board by the Dominion or any Provincial Government.

4. Preservation of the integrity of both railway companies and the termination of the era of competition in auxiliary services, and in unprofitable operations.

One-Third Waste Seen

The balance of the report contains additional recommendations and declarations of opinion of national importance. Dealing with the capital expenditures of the two railways over the nine-year period, 1923-31, inclusive, amounting to $805,000,000, of which $162,000,000 was spent on branch lines, the commission finds that one-third of the latter sum could have been saved had the railways coöperated in their programs of expansion. Railway investment in hotels stands at $103,000,000, which the commission calls "a deplorable example of a wasteful expenditure of public and private money and one that places a permanent serious financial burden upon both systems."

Referring to the capitalization of the Canadian National Railways, now standing at $1,276,000,000 owing the public and $1,393,000,000 owing the Government, or $2,669,000,000 all told, the commission says: "It is obvious that on the basis of earnings the capital liability would require a very drastic writing down. And, while this commission is of the opinion that it must be frankly recognized that a very substantial part of the money invested in the railways comprised within the national system must be regarded as lost, and that its capital liabilities should be heavily written down, they do not consider that the time is opportune to deal with this important matter."

Discussing the idea of abandoning railway lines that are unprofitable (a point on which it does not commit itself), the report draws attention to the fact that light traffic divisions—that is, those carrying less than 250,000 net tons per mile and regarded as economically unsound in the United States—constitute nearly half of the total railway mileage of Canada.

Drastic Cut in Passes

The commission condemns severely the practice of duplication of services, particularly of passenger services, ticket offices, radio activities and advertising, and declares that "in the interests of both railways and taxpayers there must be a cessation of aggressive and uncontrolled competition." It recommends a drastic cutting down of railway passes.

While the commission finds little evidence of direct political interference in the detail operations of the railway, "in the larger sphere of policy," it says, "political conditions have led to unwise and unnecessary capital expenditures," and the sound commercial aspects of the railway were lost sight of.

Highway competition is dealt with at some length. The private automobile is held to have been mainly responsible for the diversion of the bulk of passenger traffic to the highways, with the result that the short-distance passenger traffic of the railways has shrunk to small proportions and their long-distance passenger traffic is threatened.

Motor coaches have not as yet had much effect on this traffic. In the conveyance of freight, the motor-truck, particularly the privately owned vehicle, has made serious inroads into the short-distance traffic of the railways. The commission feels that the effect of "this comparatively new and convenient form of transportation" upon the railways cannot be ignored and that a fair basis of competition must be found in the interest of both the railways and the public, and trade and industry generally.

The report recommends that federal and provincial governments in coöperation examine into the question of regulation and taxation of road motor vehicles with a view to equalizing the conditions under which road and rail transportation is carried on. The amount of such taxation, it believes, should be equivalent to two-thirds of the total cost in respect of highways in urban areas and a higher proportion in the more undeveloped districts. The Government is urged to keep closely in touch with air transport development in its relationship to other modes of travel.

Water Traffic an Ally

Water traffic is considered by the commission to be an ally rather than an enemy to rail traffic. The movement of bulk commodities, grain in particular, is dependent on low inland water transport, and the fortunes of the railways in western Canada are dependent upon the ability of the grain grower to place his product at low cost at ocean ports.

"Water-borne traffic," reads the report, "will continue to be a factor of major importance in Canadian transportation both on the inland waterways and coastwise through the Panama Canal, but rail traffic has in the main been adjusted to the conditions now existing, and it does not seem probable that the developments now under way and in contemplation in connection with the Hudson Bay route and the deepening of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes canals will seriously prejudice the position of the railways in the future."

The commission does not feel it advisable to make any adjustment of freight tolls and tariffs at present, but suggests that eventually it might be made the subject of special investigation. Satisfaction is expressed in the fact that reductions have been made in wages of officers and employees without any disturbance, and hopes that "with the continuance of good relations between the management and employees of both systems, and a frank recognition of the serious financial situation, much can be done to ease the position of the railways without imposing any undue hardship upon the employees."

The report, with appendices, contains 69,000 words and is illustrated by numerous maps, diagrams and graphs.

BORDER AGREEMENTS SOUGHT FOR RADIO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Reports reaching Radio Commission officials of a proposed series of powerful broadcasting stations in Mexico along the United States border were said Monday to have resulted in a decision to place the question before the International Radio Congress now in session in Madrid.

The American delegation, headed by E. O. Sykes, has been instructed to work for a set of regulations providing for coöperation between neighboring governments, such as the United States, Mexico and Canada, in coördinating stations which interfere with broadcasting in the adjoining countries.

FRANCIS M. WILSON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. Francis M. Wilson, Democratic nominee for Governor of Missouri, passed on here today. The 65-year-old candidate's residence is at Platte City, Mo., where he was born. Mr. Wilson had served as Platte County prosecutor and State Senator when he was appointed by President Wilson in 1913 as United States Attorney for the western Missouri district. Illness prevented him from conducting an active campaign for the governorship in 1928 after his nomination and he was defeated at the general election by Gov. Henry S. Caulfield, Republican.

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By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Strong Hoover Support Found Among World War Veterans

Review of Republican Service Leagues Said to Reveal Promise of Much Aid in Areas Largely Regarded as Hostile to the Party

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 — President Hoover will find strong support among World War veterans, despite a public impression that they are generally against him because of his stand on the bonus, it appears from a review of the many state Republican Service Leagues.

These unique veterans' organizations are one of the most influential and little known political elements at work among the younger voters. They are patterned by a similar Democratic organization.

Almost nothing has been printed to date about the Republican veterans' lineup, in this campaign, yet it promises a great deal of help for President Hoover in a quarter largely regarded as hostile. He is likely to get his best aid from this source in various western and border states where he needs it most.

Not Hasty Products

The Republican Service Leagues are not hasty products of the Republican National Commitee set up for a presidential campaign and then vanishing. They are independent units formed by Republican service men in the states, with varying types of organization and incidentally with varying shades of success. They furnish a channel for the young political element to take a part in leadership.

Where actively promoted, these political service leagues have led up to the Governor's chair and to the United States Senate. A number of men in the fore of political life have found their way there, it is said, through the organized party veterans.

Leagues have been organized this year by the Republicans in every important state outside of the "Solid South." Four years ago they functioned in 41 states. In some states they do not survive the campaign long, because of lack of leadership. But in a majority of the northern states they are reported to be keeping up a continuing career in which presidential year is only an incident.

Many hold regular conventions. They have their state chairman and county chairmen. Their goal, in the strong states, is organization down to the precinct. When presidential election time comes, their orders are to "get out the vote."

For the length of this presidential campaign, a national headquarters has been set up here. It lasts only until election day. It has no authority over the independent state leagues, but by consent it calls them to action. The national chairman is elected at the time of the Republican national convention and his work closes the day the next President is elected. He gets no pay.

While the national headquarters are in the quarters of the National Republican Committee here, the Service Men's Service League has watched to keep its identity distinct. It has preferred to work quietly among the Republican service men, and has shunned offers of publicity from the party machinery.

This is the third presidential campaign the Republican veterans have gone through. Col. Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former national commander of the American Legion and until recently American Minister to Canada, is again in charge of the modest national headquarters as national chairman. He served in the same post for the 1924 and 1928 elections.

The Democratic service men's headquarters are in New York City, and their national chairman is Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil, also a former national commander of the American Legion.

This long standing Republican organization of ex-service men promises to be of much assistance to President Hoover among the veterans, as observers here see it. When he spoke in Iowa a short time ago, a call for members of the Servicemen's League of Iowa to come to Des Moines was sent out. Preparations were made for 1500 but 3500 turned out, it is reported, and they furnished one of the most enthusiastic elements in his reception.

The league takes no part in the affairs of the American Legion and its action in voting for the bonus is not regarded by observers as expressing the general view of the Republican service men's organizations.

Party Has Done More

Their view is that the Republican Party has done much more for the war veterans than the Democratic Party, it is stated, and that nearly all the legislation beneficial to World War veterans was passed under Republican auspices.

"The Republican Party is the party of traditional friendship for the veteran," said Colonel MacNider in an address here this week.

"When the Republicans were called back in the election of 1920, legislation was pushed through for proper hospitalization, and compensation for the wounded and crippled was raised to a basis which allowed the veteran to maintain himself and his family in American self-respect.

"Through the succeeding years the care of the disabled man has been broadened and improved until today it is an acknowledged fact that the American is better cared for than any disabled soldier in history. All this has been accomplished under Republican administrations.

"The Adjusted Service Act—the so-called bonus law—was a compromise of many conflicting views to cover many conflicting conditions, but the fact remains that it is the most generous piece of legislation ever awarded to its defenders by any nation in history.

"The plank adopted by the Republican convention this June pledges the Republican Administration to further liberalize, correct and balance legislation for the veterans so that justice, prompt and generous justice, shall be given every man who has ever marched out beneath the American colors."

G. O. P. Takes Political Meetings to the Voters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — When Muhammad will not come to the mountain, the mountain is being taken to Muhammad in the final stages of the Republican speaking campaign. In other words, where voters will not come to political meetings, the meetings are being taken to the voter, by means of a white fleet of special speakers' motorcars, equipped with amplifiers and phonograph machines. This makes it possible to broadcast brief talks by President Hoover and leading campaign talkers, recorded on gramophone records, or to have a speaker sitting in the car or standing near by, talk through the amplifier.

Republican national headquarters here announces that 18 of these cars are being put into use in states where they are most needed. Last campaign the Republicans had just one such touring campaign car, which proved to be quite expensive, but these have been found quite economical to equip and operate, it is said. Each one is reaching between 3,000 and 5,000 people a day, which when multiplied by 18, is pretty gratifying to the headquarters officials.

The main purpose of the cars is to reach the people who will not attend meetings otherwise. Going into a town about quitting time in the late afternoon, for instance, the speaking crew will serenade the workers just as they leave their work, with stirring marches, campaign songs, etc., announcing a meeting in front of the Court House or some other available place, after supper. This is one way, another is just to stop wherever a good audience can be gathered around the car, and hold the "meeting" right there. One driver, it is reported, was holding as many as a dozen meetings a day, until headquarters advised him to slow down a bit and conserve some of his energy.

The cars are simply standard commercial sedans, painted white with "Hoover and Curtis" in bold letters on the side.

Nation Pushes Building Program

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Already 239 buildings costing $89,391,219 have been erected by the Federal Government in a public buildings program which eventually will cost $700,000,000.

In a summation yesterday, the Treasury reported that this stage was reached Sept. 30. There is available for the remaining work $496,463,942 authorized by Congress in addition to the $100,000,000 allowed by the relief act.

In the original program beside the buildings completed, the Treasury has under contract 390 projects which will cost $311,472,923 and has purchased sites for buildings in the District of Columbia costing $28,047,504. Further, 121 projects are either on the market, the bids for construction have been received, or the specifications are being drawn. These projects when completed will cost $38,340,300.

VIRGINIA ACT HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Virginia Redistricting Act of 1932 was held unconstitutional yesterday by the Supreme Court of Appeals.

The Court granted a writ of mandamus to Dr. William Moseley Brown and Mr. Charles C. Berkeley, compelling the Secretary of the Commonwealth to certify their names to electoral boards as candidates-at-large for Congress. Mr. R. Lindsay Gordon, who also made an effort to file notice of candidacy-at-large, will also be certified to electoral boards as a result of the decision.

Y. M. C. A. STARTS DRIVE FOR 100,000 NEW MEMBERS

Campaign Is Opened as Tribute to Founder and Early Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Out in Hempstead, L. I., early on Sunday morning a group of young men met in a room duplicating that in which the Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 and, as the original assembly did, "prayed, searched their own lives and considered what they could do to help others."

The meeting was designed to precede "Founders' Day" yesterday, when 1263 associations in the United States and Canada recalled Sir George Williams and other "old-timers" in the movement. It was originally intended to continue the ceremony for six weeks, but so successful was the undertaking that Hempstead will go on indefinitely with its Sunday morning sessions.

"Founders' Day" should result in other tangible results for the future, since an effort was made to add 100,000 members to the association ranks as a tribute to the early workers.

In most cities the campaigns for members and even the celebration of "Founders' Day" will continue throughout this week and into next. New York city launched a 10-day campaign for 10,000 new members yesterday, with meetings in three branches typical of the diversified program of the Y. M. C. A.

Meeting Opened in Wall Street

The first meeting was shortly after noon in the Wall Street branch, designed especially for young men between 15 and 24 years old employed in the banks and brokerage houses in the financial district. The branch is managed by a council chosen from the membership, and this council, together with men instrumental in founding the branch in 1920, met and heard a speech by Mr. Walter T. Diack, general secretary of the New York City Association. There were references to the vocational work and counseling, which are the chief aims of the branch.

Six other branches united in a dinner at the West Side "Y," where Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge introduced old-time members. Mr. P. Whitewell Wilson spoke and messages were read from President Hoover, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee.

At 8 p. m. there was a meeting at Seaman's House, where the association does its work for merchant seamen, cabin boys, stewards and the crews of transatlantic steamships. There it is that fathers and sons or brothers who may meet only once a year leave letters to be read by the others when they are in port and where great international discussions are carried on by men from ships of different countries. Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N.; Mr. Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General and Commander E. L. Trant, of the steamship Majestic, of the White Star Line, spoke. Among the listeners were representatives of the Dutch seamen who hold the soccer football championship of the Atlantic, and French seamen, who are the boxing champions.

Message Goes to Prince

It was from here that a young cabin boy started forth a few weeks ago with a message for the Prince of Wales. When the gangplank of his ship was lowered at an English port, a young boy from the local association ran up and received the message for transmission to the Prince.

Thus, although the English "Y" for lack of time did not participate, its members were informed that throughout North America nearly 900,000 members of the organization would be recalling the days when 19-year-old George Williams went to London at a salary of £40 a year to work for Hitchcock & Rogers, wholesale and retail drapers, in St. Paul's Churchyard.

It was there he was to become interested in the problems of the 150,000 shopmen whose position has been compared to that of slaves. He early opened his room to his fellow workers and four years afterward, in 1844, the first Young Men's Christian Association was organized by the man who 50 years later was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Special Cachet Marks Naval Day Celebration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A special cachet for mail on the United States ship Constitution has been arranged as a feature of the naval day celebration Oct. 27.

Mail to be marked by the cachet should be inclosed in an outer covering and sent to the mail clerk of the Constitution, now at the navy yard here, before midnight, Oct. 29.

The cachet bears an outlined design of the vessel under full sail.

The historic ship, launched in 1797, is at the capital as a part of the George Washington bicentennial celebration.

MUSICIANS TO GIVE AID TO COLLEAGUES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Incorporation of the Musicians' Emergency Aid and a campaign for an endowment fund of $1,000,000 were arranged for at a meeting of committees held yesterday, according to an announcement given out by Mr. Walter Damrosch, chairman of the organization.

The incorporators, the announcement says, will be Mr. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. Damrosch, Mr. John Erskine, Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, Mr. Hermann Irion, Mr. Ernest Schelling and Mr. Felix Warburg. The organization is reported to have raised $345,000 since it was started last season for the relief of musicians and to have held expense of raising and administering the fund to 12 per cent of disbursements.

SOVIETS ADMIT CONSULS FROM MANCHURIANS

Links With Siberia to Be Facilitated by Moscow Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Moscow Government has granted permission to the new state of Manchukuo to establish its own consulates in the Soviet Far East, thus making travel between Siberia and Manchuria possible. Manchukuo officials declare this is the first step toward formal recognition of the new state by Soviet Russia.

The first Manchukuo consulate in Russia has been opened at Blagoviestchensk, with Mr. Kui Hun-chi, a Chinese official, in charge. Manchukuo is preparing to open consular offices at Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and Chita.

The Manchukuo Government refused to recognize visas issued by Chinese consulates in Soviet Russia, including Soviet couriers. They notified Moscow that Manchukuo visas would hereafter be necessary for travel in Manchuria, and that they were prepared to establish consulates to issue visas.

The Soviet Government has accepted Manchukuo visas for entrance into Russia, but the Chinese Government will not accept such visas, and makes a charge of $10 in gold to every American coming from Manchuria, and charges to other nationals corresponding to those made for Chinese entering their countries. Travelers via Siberia must therefore have both Chinese and Manchukuo visas if they touch China proper.



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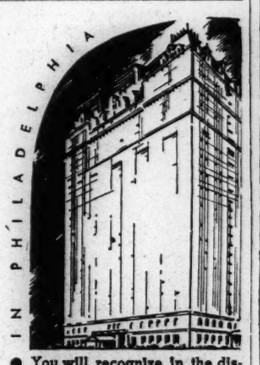
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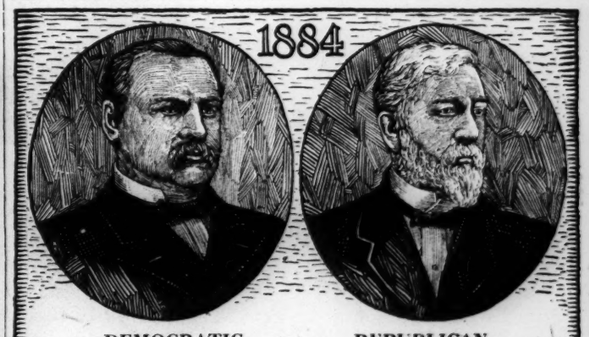
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GAS COMPANIES DECLARE TAXES AT THEIR LIMIT

See Danger Also in Cry for Reduction in Utility Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11—Prompt action by gas utilities of the United States is immediately imperative if their taxes are not to be increased beyond a point of endurance, according to Mr. R. W. Gallagher, of Cleveland, president of the American Gas Association in his annual address at the second general session of the fourteenth annual convention of the organization here today.

Next in importance to taxes, he asserted, is a growing demand among the "uninformed" for a reduction in utility rates to meet the general reduction in living costs.

"It is probable," he said, "there will be many suggestions for increases in our taxes, although to anyone familiar with the situation such proposals may seem incredible. We now pay 10 cents out every gross dollar we earn in taxes, national, state and local. This, despite the fact that we are highly competitive with every other form of fuel not one of which is relatively so highly taxed. We are made tax gatherers for government officials who thus escape the odium of levying taxes."

Both Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Alexander Forward, of New York City, managing director of the association, urged an "open partnership between industrial leadership and popular leadership" to meet criticism that "big business" has not been as helpful as it should have been in directing popular thought. Mr. Forward emphasized the necessity for trade organizations as being greater than ever during a period of business stress.

Mr. Arthur Hewitt, vice-president of the Consumers Gas Company, Toronto, was elected president to succeed Mr. Gallagher.

Curtailed advertising is reducing public consumption and threatening the stability of certain utility companies, delegates to the convention were warned.

"Retrenchment in advertising efforts should be studied with extreme care during this critical period," Mr. William H. Hodge of Chicago, chairman of the publicity and advertising section, told the convention. "Budgets for this item have, in many instances, been cut beyond the limits of good business, and I fear for the consequences of such indiscriminate reductions."

Mr. Hodge advised utility firms to make greater use of publicity specialists at the association's headquarters to offset the effect of drastic economies in the advertising divisions of the several plants.

"Coincident with the depression there is a tendency to economize on art and typographical expense," he said. "But if we are to expect copy writers, artists and typographers to give sales value to white paper, we must not deprive them of the incentive to progress."

The advertising section of the association elected Mr. Jay C. Barnes of New Orleans chairman for the coming year; Mr. Henry Obermeyer of New York City, vice-chairman, and Mr. Allyn B. Tunis, also of New York City, secretary.

SCOTS WOOLEN MILL OFFERED TO CALGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta. — An offer has been made to Calgary for the establishment of a woolen mill, the mill to be dismantled in Scotland and reassembled in this city, according to a statement made by Alderman R. H. Weir. Dr. A. Oliver who owns two woolen mills in Galshiels, Scotland, which are both idle at the present time, has offered to dismantle one and establish it in Calgary. It is stated the mill would employ 700 men but that the plans for this project were not yet agreed upon.

Under an agreement with the Northern Textiles Company at Owen Sound, Ontario, the wool shipped to them from the members of the Alberta Sheep Breeder's Association is manufactured into woolen goods, on a coöperative basis.

Senate Inquiry Into Insull Case Gets Under Way

CHICAGO Oct. 12 (AP)—Machinery of the United States Senate was set in motion today to investigate the Insull debacle. Mr. James E. Stewart, federal operative for the senatorial committee on Banking and Currency, was due to take charge of an investigation into all phases of the crash.

Senator Peter Norbeck, chairman of the committee, confirmed the investigation and said Mr. Stewart, who had charge of the committee's interim investigation of the stock market, left Washington last night for Chicago.

Mr. John A. Swanson, state's attorney, after telephonic communication with Washington, canceled a planned trip there and said he would await developments in moves to extradite Samuel Insull, head of the toppled utility pyramid. Swanson said the call "obviated immediate need" for his trip.

It was known he had planned a conference with President Hoover in efforts to hold Insull in Greece pending extradition here to face charges of embezzelment and larceny. The canceling of the trip was interpreted in official circles as indicating the Federal Government was expecting speedy action to consummate Insull's return.

Mr. Swanson frankly was nonplused at the announcement that Insull no longer was under arrest in Greece and said the affair was "disquieting." Two of his assistants are standing by, however, to go to Greece to complete arrangements for extradition.

The magnitude of the Insull financial empire spread yesterday as the roster of 1301 "preferred" Insull investors was made public. Politicians, officials, and friends of the utility Tsar were named as those permitted to purchase Middle West Utilities stocks as underwriters, obtaining "ground floor" prices enabling them to make profits from 25 to 51 per cent.

The lists were made public by Calvin Fentress, receiver for Insull Utility Investments, Inc., in Federal Judge Walter Lindley's court, where bankruptcy hearings were under way in a search for assets. Dozens of security houses appeared on the lists of syndicate underwriters, purchasers in all of $189,238,900 of Middle West stock between May, 1925, and September, 1929.

His total pay from various utility companies he headed was said to have been $500,000 a year at the zenith of his career. Now he is recipient of a pension of $21,000 annually from the three large operating companies of his interests which are solvent.

Bonus Demands Called 'Immoral'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12—Demands that the Federal Government pay the bonus to former soldiers are contrary to good morals, Mr. Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, told young people at a round table disecussion meeting here. Mr. Nagel was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Taft Cabinet.

"Nothing too good can be said about those men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country," Mr. Nagel said. "A reflection is cast upon their honor, however, by the demands for money now being made by the survivors. That demand is no less than immoral."

Asking for an attitude of helpfulness and willingness to serve one another, Mr. Nagel urged there be more of unselfishness in the citizens' treatment of his government. "What we need now more than at any other time in history is religion," he said, going on to define it as "the kind of religion that continues from day to day in the hearts of business men, men in the professions and in politicians."

SAN FRANCISCO ACTS TO PROTECT FARMERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — Complaint against truck operators who, it was charged, bought bargin lots of cull farm produce to peddle in San Francisco to the detriment of price and quality levels, has resulted in an ordinance providing for a license of $500 a year and a bond of $5000.

Farmers peddling their own produce do not have to have a license, under the new regulation, but they must obtain a permit from the police department. The ordinance was sponsored by farmers, produce dealers and transportation interests. It applies to fish as well as to farm products. It is reported that Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Jose and other California cities are considering similar action.

Increase in Money Urged for Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12—An unstabilized monetary unit, not overproduction, caused the American economic recession, Dr. Walter Verity, Chicago economist, told the joint Southern Tax Conference and Henry George Congress.

"Commodity prices do not go up when money is cheap—but when it is scarce," he declared. "Expansion of our monetary system to again provide for abundant currency is the only hope for overcoming the present economic crisis."

Delegates almost shouted down Mr. E. W. Pittman, Beaumont, Texas, when he called upon them to support Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President. They refused to indorse any candidate.

Six southern states and the District of Columbia are represented at the Southern Tax Conference.

Republican Tariff Praised by Curtis

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 12 (AP) — Defending Republican policies as they affect the farmer, Vice-President Curtis reviewed the tariff in a campaign address here last night and said Montana, as a farming state, should count it "good business" to have protection on the crops it grows. Mr. Curtis spoke at a state-wide rally of Republican leaders.

Pointing out Montana exports $11,000,000 worth of goods annually, including flour, sugar and wool, Mr. Curtis said:

"These are all good reasons why you should have Republican protection instead of a Democratic tariff that will admit a flood of cheap Australian wool, cheap foreign sugar or a flood of Canadian wheat from just across the border."

THANKSGIVING NOTE ISSUED IN QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. Louis Alexandre Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, Monday issued the following Thanksgiving Day message:

"My message on this Thanksgiving Day to the people of the Province of Quebec is one of confident optimism that the end of the dark road of depression has been reached, and that we are embarked on a journey upon the highway along which we shall find increased trade and industry and an employed and contented population."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William Henning, Sutter, Calif.
Ernest Fuisen, Hutchinson, Kan.
Mrs. J. H. Van der Linden, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. Josie Grigsby, Atlantic, Iowa.
Mrs. Carlotta Estergreen, Buffalo, N. Y.
Alvin O. Murphy, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Pauline Haggard, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Charlotte E. Cassel, New York, N. Y.
Ada Reynolds, La Grange, Ill.
Margaret B. Flocke, New York, N. Y.
Frank G. Flocke, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Emily M. Brooks, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edmund C. Stickney, Edgewood, R. I.
Mrs. Chester W. Kelley, Providence, R. I.
A. Warner Hurlbut, Seaford, N. Y.
Rudy Sommerhalder, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Dea O. Woolley, Montclair, N. J.
Louise May, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Auction Sale of Picturesque Variety



Courtesy of American Art-Anderson Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At a Week-Long Auction in New York There Is Being Dispersed a Collection of Such Variety That It Includes Pearl Necklaces, Fine Paintings and Antique Cannon.

NEW YORK—Watches, bronzes, silver, eighteenth century gold boxes, ivory, porcelains, jewelry, drawings and paintings, brocades and embroideries, and antique furniture are included in the sale of the surprisingly extensive private collection of Guilia P. Morosini, which will run through nine sessions at the American Art-Anderson galleries during the week of Oct. 10, with some 1750 lots in the main catalogue. The finest of the gold bibelots and miniatures, the Georgian silver and the jewelry will be sold on the afternoon of Oct. 15.

Among the old silver which will be sold are the three pieces shown above. At the left is a repoussé gilded silver tankard of German origin dated 1644, balanced by another of English make, made in 1680. These elaborately decorated receptacles are typical of each date in their respective countries. The gilded silver ewer at the center stands 12½ inches in height and is an example of French directoire silversmithing of about 1800. Considerable American silver of the eighteenth century is also to be sold.

So-Called Wet Power Pales Beside That of Saloon Days

Bootlegger and Underworld Allies of Today Shown to Be Insignificant in Comparison With Methods of Legal Liquor Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 12—The present so-called power credited to liquor and its underworld allies is a mere pretense in comparison with the "enslavement" which was the price of submission to the organized brewer and distiller of pre-prohibition days, according to Mrs. Laura F. Osborn, member of the Detroit Board of Education, in a recent address here.

"It was the encroachment of the saloonkeeper upon education," she said "even to the selection of textbooks, appointment of teachers, and plots to destroy the curriculum and control the entire system as a political machine that eventually overthrew the booze dynasty in Detroit.

"Now that the brewer and the distiller think that we have forogtten the former distressing conditions they would trick us back into an enslavement that conceivably could be more subtle, destructive and degrading than the first.

"What would you think today if an oily emissary of booze had the effrontery to enter the schoolroom where your children are taught the rudiments of knowledge, morality and health, and say: 'Now, my dear children, be temperate, do not drink to excess; you should be moderate and not do as the tipplers, the squanderers and the drunkards.'

"Is it possible to imagine a more ridiculous or shocking thought to be expressed in a schoolroom? Can you even dream of a more subtle and depraved bid to recruit future drinkers and drunkards from among innocent children? Yet this was the condition I found here in the old days when the intrenched interests were bending every effort to nullify the state law which made it mandatory to instruct pupils in the evil effects of alcohol in connection with the study of physiology. I am sorry to say that the hidden forces of destruction have since succeeded in putting parents to sleep and taking the teeth out of that splendid law.

Liquor Trade Invades Schools

"In a brazen gesture of feigned magnanimity the president of a national liquor association actually came to Detroit, in the days of the open saloon, to plant this distorted idea of temperance in the minds of clean young boys who were then banded together in extracurricular literary clubs. How many addresses he made I do not know, but when my own son, then 10 or 11 years old, sensing the enormity of the affront, ran home to tell me of the 'fatherly' advice of the liquor propagandist, I personally saw to it that his invasion of Detroit was suddenly terminated.

"This booze sortie raised much indignation among parents and citizens in general; the newspapers were full of accounts of the occurrence. It is on record, and no further proof is needed to reveal the amazing subtlety and greed of those who profited by the then legalized liquor industry. No matter what you call it, then or now, or how you may try to disguise it, strong drink is an outlaw, always has been and always will be until it vanishes. Throw a Nicholas Murray Butler cloak around it if you wish, booze is still a cunning, selfish beast."

As further evidence of avariciousness Mrs. Osborn told of attending years ago a social function in a fraternity house at one of the best-known eastern universities. Guests partook of a course of grapefruit invitingly topped with cherries and saturated with what appeared to be grape juice. It was a hot day and the cooling course was eagerly partaken, many of the guests finishing their portions before they realized that the fruit had been "spiked" with wine. Mrs. Osborn later sought out the steward, a student, and asked him why he had to serve any intoxicant. His answer, she said, was that "they furnished it to us gratis" —"they" being the saloonkeepers.

"I understand," Mrs. Osborn told her Detroit audience, "that supplying fraternities with 'light wine' at some of the universities and colleges was a well-known practice of liquor dealers to stimulate a desire for more and stronger drink. Why? For no other purpose than to keep the cash register ringing."

Mrs. Osborn, the only woman in Detroit holding an elective office, is intensely interested in education and the child. She has been a member of the school board continuously since 1917. That year saw the culmination of her campaign, begun nearly 10 years before, too release the grasp of the politician and saloonkeeper from the school system of Detroit.

Her activity brings her constantly to the forefront in literary and educational advancement and she frequently appears as a speaker on programs of clubs, associations and national conventions. She was one of the leaders in President Hoover's White House conference on child welfare.

It was as a young mother, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that she learned of the encroachments of the saloonkeeper and ward heeler on the public school system. "The whole scheme of education at that time," she said, was a primary school for the training of politicians. After graduating as inspectors, principals, teachers and janitors, the beginners were then ready to bid for greater political power in local and state government."

Acted to Save Children

Mrs. Osborn revealed pre-prohibition conditions that the present generation would find difficult to fathom. Her children were just entering school. She had heard that a principal was a saloonkeeper. Her first step was to learn if this was true. She went to the East Side, alone, and found the saloon, and to be sure of her ground verified the fact that the license was issued to the man who was principal.

There was a trip to the superintendent, from where she was sent to the board of education. She said she was buffeted back and forth between the two for some time and gained little satisfaction, though she did learn then that the chairman of the textbook committee of the board was a saloon keeper. Even a school was named after a ward heeler. The name has since been changed.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Osborn carried her report to the Twentieth Century Club, and in a short while many of the prominent women and social leaders were enlisted on her side. The fight that was to last six or seven years was on. Newspapers carried big headlines. Every step of the way the liquor interests resisted. They fought the women clear to the State Legislature and the Supreme Court.

Cause Becomes General

As the battle progressed many leading citizens joined in the crusade and the cause spread out into the State. The first notable fruit was Michigan's home rule law, by which its cities are now governed. Eventually, the old ward system of school inspectors was knocked out. The saloon keeper was eliminated from the schools and from the city hall, which by that time had adopted its small charter and strong-mayor charter. The school board went under the election-at-large plan and was reduced to seven members. Mrs. Osborn was elected as one of its first members, and she has been reëlected continuously since.

Nearing the close of the years of campaigning, and in the midst of legislative furore at Lansing, when the liquor interests were leaving nothing unturned to defeat Mrs. Osborn and her forces, the former school-teacher was called into the office of the Attorney-General and at the request of that official dictated extemporaneously to a stenographer the school law that is now on the statute books of Michigan.

"No, we have not forgotten," Mrs. Osborn concluded. "No more will voting booths be set up in saloons as they were in the past; never shall drunken men reel from the bar to the ballot box, as I have seen with my own eyes, to cast their votes for guardians over our children. Never again shall we have a saloon for each 200 population and saloon keepers to select our textbooks and teach our innocent loved ones."

Drys in New Jersey Act To Protect State Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12—Resolutions calling upon the citizens of New Jersey to vote "no" on the proposed repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law and urging the dissemination of "the truth about this question" in every local community were adopted at a state-wide rally of prominent drys here Monday.

More than 500 persons were present at both sessions, including representatives of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., the Women's Committee for Law Enforcement and other church and civic organizations.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of Washington, chairman of the National Board of Strategy, stressed the "profound and far-reaching effect" which would be felt in other states and in Congress if New Jersey in November votes to retain its state enforcement law, and declared the question centered all eyes on New Jersey as a challenge of the authority of the Constitution and Congress itself."

Mr. George S. Hobart, author of the state act which bears his name, urged retention of the measure, not from a political angle "as both parties had hand in putting it on the statute books," but from the question of 'a moral obligation "more stringent than legal rules or bonds."

Aggressive campaigns on behalf of the retention of the Hobart Act are being conducted in every county of the State, it was revealed at a county roll call. Rallies, with outstanding dry speakers, are being held and drives are being conducted among men's and women's clubs, in schools, churches and Sunday schools and chambers of commerce.

The assembled drys indorsed the proposal of Dr. James K. Shields, who presided, to conduct a house-to-house campaign. Every community in the State is to be organized and districts assigned to individual workers who will make personal visits to every home in those districts.

Repeal Said to Mean Fifty-Year Setback

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP) —Mr. Whiting Williams, New York sociologist, said at an independent Republican Party rally Monday night that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would "push America back 50 years socially, economically and politically. He spoke under the auspices of the Allied Forces of Prohibition and the Women's Law Enforcement Committee of Connecticut. The independent Republican Party is supporting existing prohibition laws.

"If we had the saloon today," said Mr. Williams, "the 'Red' soap-boxer would be in his glory and misery; suffering and rioting would be a more likely phenomenon than it has been."

Mr. Williams called absence of the saloon the most important of three shock absorbers in the economic situation. The others, he said, were the number of women in gainful employment and "President Hoover's leadership." The independent Republicans are supporting Hoover for reëlection.

Stuffed-Up Mail Boxes, Newsless Homes, Harbin's Plight Under Manchukuo Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—Most people are so used to receiving their daily paper at the breakfast table and hearing the postman's daily knock, that they cannot imagine a condition without these advantages. Yet here in a great trading center, the post office is in a muddle which, to the ordinary man, is unbelievable.

When the Manchukuo authorities decided to take over the post offices themselves, the entire Chinese and foreign staff of the Chinese post office walked out, and for several days confusion reigned supreme. Sacks of mail arrived and were simply piled up, while the pillar boxes and post boxes in the city became stuffed with correspondence awaiting dispatch.

After about a week a new staff was engaged which knew nothing about post office business, and as they had no keys to anything, post boxes and pillars had to be broken open and the inward and outward mails got so mixed up that letters addressed outward were actually delivered to the senders and not to the addresses on the envelopes. The men who were engaged as postmen wandered about trying to find addresses.

On the request of the larger firms in the town, their representatives were permitted to go and look for their own mails, and as each one helped the other, many people managed to secure the correspondence addressed to them.

The post offices in China, refusing to accept mails for Manchukuo and refusing to accept correspondence with the stamps of the new state, made matters worse. Owing to the enormous quantity of sacks of mails in the post offices, newspapers were more than a fortnight old before they reached their addresses.

The new staff seemed ill-equipped for their task. The writer heard a registered counter clerk inquire of a client the whereabouts of Chefoo, a town which practically everyone in China knows. In the middle of the muddle came the floods which gave the staff a little breathing space. Postmen found the water in the streets a very convenient dumping place for large bundles of papers or printed matter.

The floods are over, but the post office is still muddling on, with hundreds of sacks of mail not yet examined, while there are thousands of mail bags from Europe stranded at the frontier station of Manchuli, which may or may never reach Harbin.

The Japanese authorities are to throw out all the Chinese heads of departments, including the Postal Commissioner himself, and replace them with Japanese, who will be called Manchukuo citizens. Possibly some order will emerge from this change of management.

Students 'Plumb,' Paint and Dig To Help Pay Way at Cornell

Two Freshmen Pitch Tent Near Campus to Save Room Rent—Two Arabs Earn Board by Coaching Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11—As a result of the nation-wide economic situation, which has greatly reduced or entirely eliminated financial support from home to so many college students, undergraduates of Cornell University are adopting novel means to maintain themselves until graduation.

Some are working as plumbers, painters, decorators and ditch diggers; others are working in butcher shops and one, of extremely masculine appearance, is putting in a few hours a week at embroidering, at which he has become expert.

One student has turned to radiocasting and is succeeding as a radio entertainer. A law school student is deriving revenue from delivering religious talks to church groups and a member of Cornell's football team has turned his farm training to good advantage by going into the trucking business, having developed an egg delivery route that has grown so that he requires the service of an assistant. Another student is serving as a "paid escort" and has developed a fairly lucrative business of accompanying ladies to social affairs.

The housing problem is being solved in many novel ways. Two freshmen are living in a tent they have pitched not far from the campus, and two others have made them a home under the dome of the astronomical observatory, cleaning and dusting telescopes and other apparatus in return for a place to live. Nearly every habitable attic in Ithaca is occupied by students who clean furnaces and sweep sidewalks in return for shelter.

While American students are making out in these ways, foreign students are finding it more difficult. Many of them are seemingly stranded here as the result of economic conditions in their own country and are undergoing hardships in their attempts to get an American education. Nevertheless, they seem to be making out through turning their alien derivation into special advantage. Two Arab students get their room and board from a professor in return for their aid in translating Arabic manuscripts. Too, there is a Russian quartet that sings native Slavic songs so well that a demand has arisen for their services at dinners and entertainments.

The Student Agencies, an organization of long standing here, affords employment to more than 90 undergraduates. It conducts a profitable laundry business, a rooming agency and bureaus which engage in various businesses, like typing, express transfer, orchestras, flowers, pictorial calendars and the rental of caps and gowns. It has a pressing and cleaning establishment, a travel and steamship agency and an employment office for tutors.

While Cornell students are doing everything in their power to finish their education, their parents are helping in every way they can. An indication of what these parents are doing is had in the case of two young undergraduates whose father owns a rural gasoline station. The father found that while he did not get any cash from his patrons to help his boys at the university, he could exchange gasoline for milk, butter, eggs and other provisions. He now drives to Ithica every Sunday with a week's food supply for his boys.

Nearly every student loan fund here has been drawn on until it is empty. Returns on loans made in previous years are coming in more slowly than ever and funds available for new loans are inadequate to get applications.

Economist Shows How Machine Has Added to Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 12 — Answering the charge that the United States in this highly developed machine age is the most materialistic community of all times, Mr. James S. Thomas, industrial economist of Birmingham, Ala., speaking before the Chamber of Commerce here yesterday, stated that no nation has ever spent as large a percentage of its gross income for culture and the finer things as does the United States today.

He defended the machine as the instrument which has increased wealth and made possible more leisure and attributed the tendencies to allow the material to triumph over the spiritual to mechanical thinking rather than to the machine.

Some of the direct benefits of the machine Mr. Thomas cited to meet the arguments of the intelligensia who oppose it included its release of man from arduous toil, its process of democratizing art by bringing to everyone things of beauty known only before to kings, and its increase of the number of industries and the size of existing ones so that more jobs have been created giving employment to a larger per cent of the population. In answer to the accusation that the machine has thrown millions out of work, he said:

"While we were displacing in America 1,957,000 people through increased efficiency made possible by the machine, we were adding in new trades and professions 2,637,000 people directly, and nearer 5,000,000 if we add those used indirectly."

DANES TO INCREASE REVENUE BY TARIFFS

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Government yesterday submitted a bill to Parliament which would revise taxes and yield an estimated 20,000,000 crowns (about $3,600,000) in this fiscal year. Of the total, 5,000,000 crowns would result from increased tariff duties.

Those especially affecting American exporters would be tariffs on footwear, rubber boots, galoshes, silk, artificial silk, radio receivers and tubes, electrical installations, corsets, underwear and articles of gold and silver.

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Where Public Business Ends And Private Industry Begins Not Always Easy to Discover

(Continued from Page 1)

named, is on his way over to the home of the Casuals. They have finished dinner and are awaiting his arrival.

He comes with a brief case and is shown into the living room.

"Voting business looks good," he smiles at seeing the whole family—Mr. and Mrs. Casual, Son-Bud, Wallace and Ruth. He puts the brief case beside his chair. "Where shall we start?"

Mr. Casual puts a log on the fire.

Government in Business

"Wherever you say," he replies. "We were going to talk about government and business, weren't we?"

"Yes. The government is a business in its own name, and it does plenty to private business."

Mr. Citizen turns to Wallace whose year out of law school has given him a taste of the business world.

"Wallace, if you had a business of your own, why would you keep one eye on what the government in your area was doing?"

Wallace thinks a minute.

"From the number of law cases business firms have, I'd say that the laws mean dollars and cents to the firms," he replies. "If the law forbids the use of certain natural resources, it affects business. Labor laws and taxes have to be watched."

Mr. Citizen nods.

"Laws of all kinds have some effect on business," he agrees, "because they determine conditions of the country as a whole. Take the Federal Constitution, for example. It is the basis of all our laws. The idea of political equality it stands for clears the field for individual enterprise. If it should be changed to set up classes of property holders, nobility and so on, our business system would be turned upside down."

Wallace leans forward.

Due for More Regulation

"And if the Constitution were made over to set up a system of Communism, private business would be wiped out," he says. "But with the way industry has been merging and operating on a larger and larger scale, the Government will have to regulate it more, won't it?"

"Yes," Mr. Citizen replies. "Industry should always be kept in line with public needs. But to do that without discouraging the private initiative that has helped build the United States, is some job. That's why we need men in office for the next half century who will know what they are doing. And we can't have officials like that without having voters who demand them, and who recognize their names on ballots."

Mr. Citizen opens his brief case and takes out several papers.

"General laws are only one way government affects business," he says. "The other day I worked out all the big links I could think of. Taxation adds to the cost of production and usually takes from profits. Direct taxation of business was avoided by the Federal Government until only a few years ago.

"Up to 1909, the Civil War period was the only time business was taxed. The war taxes were abolished in 1870. In 1909, 'Teddy' Roosevelt thought big business should be curbed by taxation, but wanted to avoid violating the Constitution. So he called a 1 per cent corporate income tax 'corporate excise.'

Made Income Taxable

"Then came the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913. That made it constitutional to tax incomes of corporations and individuals. During the World War, business was heavily taxed all around. Now, corporation income taxes are the main source. In 1930, corporations paid $1,117,800,000 into the Federal Treasury. There are also stamp taxes on capital stock transfers, taxes on tobacco and so on."

Mr. Citizen sorts his papers.

"States and local governments taxed business long before the Federal Government resorted to that," he continues. "Property used in business was subject to the general property tax in our earliest days. Then banks were taxed, followed by insurance companies, railroads and other public service enterprises. Special business taxes have also been levied on manufacturing and mercantile corporations."

He pauses.

"Isn't that about enough on taxation?" he asks. "You know, all of these subjects could keep us busy every evening for years. All we need now is enough to start us digging for ourselves. Don't you agree this business of being an informed citizen is worth the effort?"

All nod, but Mr. Casual looks dubious.

Political Machines Vulnerable

"It's interesting," he says slowly, "but what is the use of making your ballot come up to scratch, only to have it mowed down by a political machine?"

Mr. Citizen faces his host.

"Before we get through with the whole story of parties, voting and so on, you won't feel that political machines are so hard to crack," he replies. "The reason they seem so powerful is that voters surrender power to them—almost without a struggle."

Mr. Casual takes it thoughtfully and his guest goes on with the story about business and government.

"There are two big ways government affects business," he says. "One is to limit its activity and draw money from it. The other is to help it in normal times and especially in times of emergency.

"Taxation and regulation tend to limit. General laws may limit or widen the field of business. Public ownership of industry may make a monopoly. Public operation sometimes competes directly with private business. There are more than 200 fields of business activity in which government today competes with private enterprise. It makes airplanes, runs cattle ranches, operates dry docks, produces electrical power, operates motion picture theaters and manufactures cotton textiles, underwear, varnish, yarn and a host of other things."

Mr. Casual whistles softly.

"I didn't know that," he confesses. "What a business the Government is!"

"And operated on our money," Mr. Citizen replies.

He sorts out another paper.

How Government Helps Business

"We want to keep sight of the ways the Government helps business," he continues. "Think what it means to have a sound currency of standard value. How could merchandise be exchanged quickly without it? Then there are official weights and measures. Bigger than that, the preservation of order and national sovereignty gives private enterprise a clear field. When American citizens engage in business abroad, they are entitled to legal and armed protection.

"You don't hear business men complaining about commercial protection, such as tariffs and subsidies, either. They take free literature from thousands of governmental research agencies, too. Finally, when private business goes into a tailspin, government has to jerk it out. It thaws out credits, pours billions into the business mill and restores confidence."

"It's a big picture," Mrs. Casual says. "I wonder if you would tell us sometime soon how government affects education and social conditions."

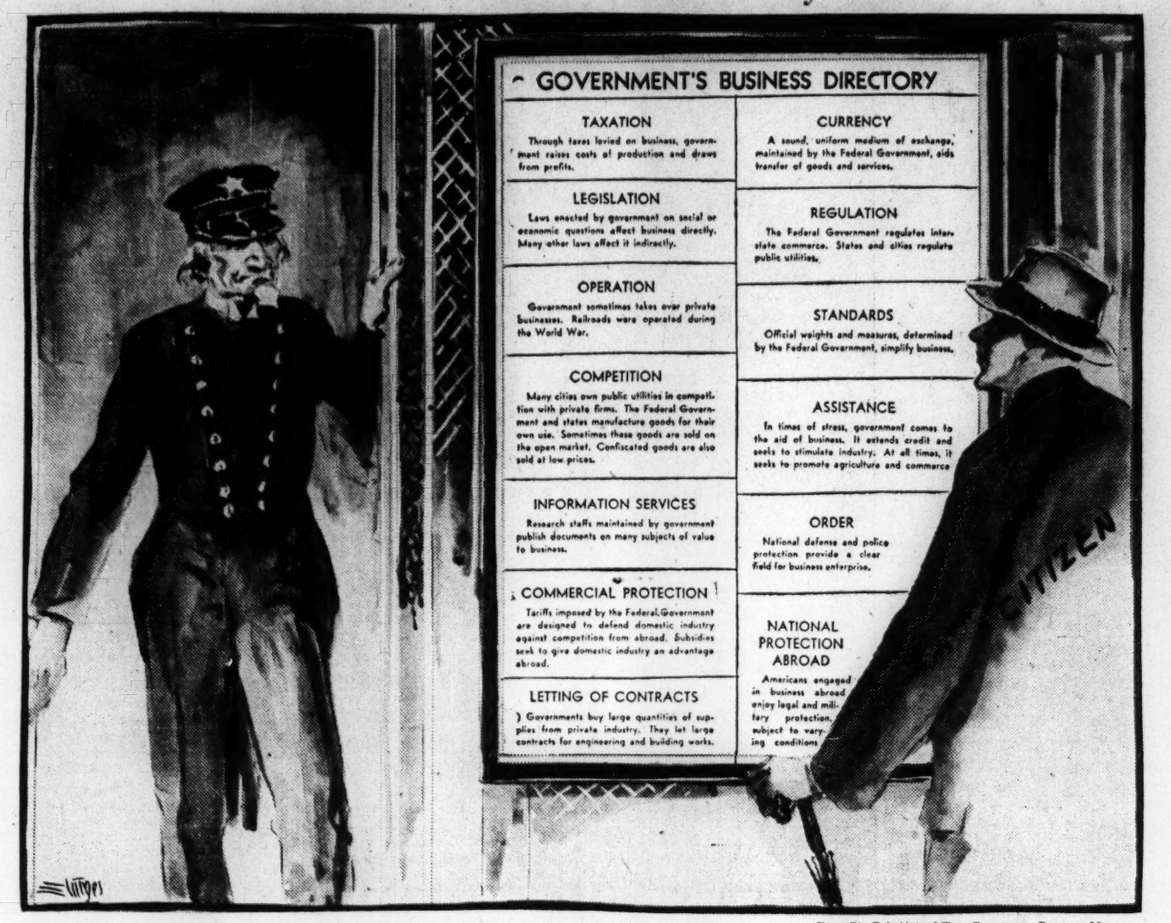
Mr. Citizen stuffs papers into his brief case.

"I'm not the one to put a wet blanket on eager voters," he said with a smile. "Name your day."

"Tomorrow, and here again."

"All right, if you insist."

Government's Business Follows Many Lines



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MR. CITIZEN KEEPS EYE ON DOINGS OF HIS CORPORATION

CONCERTED ACTION OF CHURCHMEN URGED

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Allen Leas, Chicago pastor and editor, Monday told the Brotherhood of the United Lutheran Church in America that organized evangelism, directed first within the church and then to the outside world, is the remedy for "present-day social maladjustment."

Decrying conditions that permit "thousands to starve for want of bread while wheat is so plentiful it is burned for fuel," he declared those conditions could be cleared up quickly "if we could get the man power of the church all doing the same thing at the same time."

TREES TO MARK BICENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—A row of flowering cherry trees will be planted along the new West River Drive in Fairmount Park here, as part of the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the birth of George Washington, it was decided recently by the Women's Subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce Washington Bicentennial Committee.

The plan has the approval of President Hoover, Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, chairman of the subcommittee said. Women's clubs and patriotic organizations of the city will be asked to contribute trees for the planting, which will take place in the spring. According to the present proposal, the trees will be planted along the drive from the Girard Avenue Bridge, southward to the new Pennsylvania Railroad development.

Mortgage Value Of Bank Decried

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—The work of the Federal Home Loan Bank and the economic position of the midwestern farmer were studied yesterday by the Mortgage Bankers Association in convention here.

The bankers, who were told by Mr. Hiram S. Cody of Chicago, president of the association, that the Federal Home Loan Bank "is a misnomer," also heard that not all signs in the midwestern agricultural mortgage situation are discouraging. The Home Loan Bank, Mr. Cody said, actually "is a government institution for the use of building and loan associations to obtain cash to pay off frightened investors."

Discussing the farmers' situation, Mr. Dean W. Trick of Des Moines, Iowa, said most farmers are doing their best to meet their debts, and that "more than half the farm foreclosures that have taken place during this period of low prices have been on properties that were tenant occupied."

MINE OPERATIONS INCREASED

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (AP) — R. D. Thompson, superintendent of the Bertha Consumers Company mine near Burgettstown, Pa., announced that day shift operations, involving employment of 50 men, have been started at the mine. For the last six months a part-time night shift has been employed.

Traffic Lights and Other Contraptions Put Visitor From Jungle 'On the Run'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 — The steamship Santa Maria of the Grace Line is today steaming for Callao with at least one passenger aboard who rejoices at every turn of the vessel's propeller that takes him farther away from New York's "civilization" and nearer to the jungles of Peru. He is Mr. C. H. Villiers, who has just completed his first visit to New York in 27 years.

"I find myself completely bewildered by the rush and the roar of New York," he told ship news reporters just before the Santa Maria steamed. "After the quiet of the Amazon jungle the city is terrifying.

"Although I have lived for years in one of the most remote and inaccessible regions in the world, I thought I was prepared by the 'movies' for the breath-taking spectacle of New York. Times Square is pictured to us who dwell in the remote jungles. The changes in fashion from Paris and New York reach us in a very few months. The radio also brings us music and news over thousands of miles of trackless jungle, and as a result, when I reached Times Square and Fifth Avenue it all seemed strangely familiar.

"Nevertheless my absence from civilization for more than a quarter of a century left me wholly unprepared for the rush of your modern life. My first misadventure came with my attempt to cross Sixth Avenue. In my simple-minded, primitive way—when the lights went on and traffic stopped—I thought it stopped so I might cross the street. Before I had covered half the distance, the light evidently had changed, traffic started and I ran back—literally for my life. I made several such efforts and incidentally gathered quite a crowd of spectators. A policeman finally came to my rescue and explained the intricacies of your traffic system.

"I made another awkward mistake on my first ride on a Fifth Avenue bus. In South America we have heard a great deal about your hold-up men, so that when a glistening metal object was pressed suddenly against me, I threw up both hands in surrender, as I've seen it done in the 'movies.' The 'hold-up' man was the courteous conductor, merely presenting his instrument for collecting fares."

Mr. Valliers declared that the great Amazon Valley was "a marvelously rich country, the wealth of which has scarcely been touched."

"Since the depression many people have migrated to the waters of the Amazon and made an excellent living by washing gold in the streams," he added. "The mineral wealth of this region is fabulous."

Mr. Valliers envisaged a time in the near future when tourists will flock to South America from the west coast, traversing the Amazon Valley by airplane to see "a wondrously beautiful and primitive region."

SPAIN PURPOSES DRASTIC CHANGE IN CIVIL SERVICE

Many Reforms Proposed by Commission Set Up by Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Drastic reform of the Spanish civil services is outlined in the draft project of a Statute of Public Functionaries, which has been prepared by a ministerial commission.

It is proposed to prohibit civil servants from engaging in remunerated work outside their professional duties. At present there are many who, holding an official post with emoluments far from sufficient to live on, put in occasional attendance and sign the monthly pay sheet. This is their chief contact with the department to which they are attached. They rely on private agencies, canvassing work and other activities, for their main income. Others, who apply themselves more diligently to their tasks, add to their income in a variety of ways in which ingenuity and enterprise are often displayed. Naturally, the inside knowledge and influence of these officials may prove useful assets.

Now all this is to be changed. The civil servants must throw their energies into their work in true republican spirit. In this connection, persons with known monarchical tendencies expressed with little reserve are being weeded out of the services.

Those that remain will be expected to put in five hours a day at their tasks as well as two more hours when necessary, with extra pay. Salaries to commence with will be 6000 pesetas a year, rising to 25,000 pesetas ($600 to $2500). It is now hoped that the Spanish official will realize that his collaboration is necessary to improve administration. Without this, real progress under the Republic is difficult.

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English setter owned by Dr. Thomas E. Mitten, of Happy Valley Kennels. Other breeds will include Scotties, Boston Bulls, Shetland Sheep Dogs, Irish Setters, Beagles, Chows, Pointers, Dobermann Pinschers and many more.

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BONWIT TELLER CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH PHILADELPHIA

President Hoover Has Proved Himself a Leader of Men, Coolidge Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

the entire state slate, headed by Col. William J. Donovan and the Republican mayor candidate, Mr. Lewis H. Pounds, being commended to the electorate by Mr. Coolidge.

Saves Costly Radio Time

Mr. Coolidge terminated the ovation that greeted him by holding up his watch as a thrifty reminder that costly minutes of radio time were being ticked away. When the uproar subsided, he went at once into his demand for the reëlection of President Hoover and a reiteration of his faith in the Republican Party, which he characterized as "the most efficient instrument for sound popular government ever intrusted with the guidance of a great nation."

"Some people are saying that as things could not be any worse, we might as well try a change," he said. "That is a very dangerous principle to apply to the discharge of the duties of American citizenship. Things are much worse in other parts of the world; they could be a great deal worse here than they are, and would have been much worse if it had not been for the vision, the courage and the leadership of President Hoover."

He struck the note of characteristic moderateness at the start, declaring that "before we decide that we want to have a change, we ought to determine what the chances are of securing any improvement."

The same detached approach, all the more impressive because of its reticence, served for the tariff issue.

No Perfect Tariff

"One of the subjects which is being discussed," he said dryly, "is the tariff, which is very easy to misrepresent. No one can devise a tariff now and no Congress, constituted as ours, will ever pass one which is perfectly adjusted."

It was one farm boy speaking for another who had worked his way up to the greatest office within the gift of the American people when Mr. Coolidge, rapping "the demagogue and the purveyor of half-truths and unsound theories," took tart issue with the "forgotten man" slogan of the Democrats and their charge "that the Republican Party and its candidates do not show any solicitude for the general welfare of the common run of people."

"The power of the resources of the United States Government has been marshaled to support the credit of the key concerns of our economic structure," he continued, "always for the purpose of serving the ordinary run of people."

Mr. Coolidge spared no contrasts in comparing the background and leadership of the two presidential candidates in his efforts to stress Mr. Hoover's experience and courage on the one hand and Mr. Roosevelt's experience on the other.

Made His Own Way

"Working for the general run of people is exactly what we should expect from President Hoover, because he knows them by being one of them and having served with them and for them all his life," he said. "He was not born to the enjoyment of generations of inherited wealth so that he could be educated by private tutors and sent through expensive schools and universities. He has always had to depend on his own name and reputation."

Mr. Coolidge traced the rise of the sound money issue to show the inevitability of the clash between the Republican and Democratic leadership last spring and to emphasize that the essential question was one of trustworthiness in a crisis.

"If initiating proposals and securing their adoption constitute leadership, President Hoover is a leader," he declared. "If saving the country from one impending disaster after another provides any basis for gratitude, President Hoover is entitled to gratitude. I present my opinion of him to my fellow countrymen for such consideration as they may believe it merits. The more this campaign has progressed, the more I am convinced that the public welfare requires that he should be re-elected."

Mr. Coolidge challenged the continued silence of Governor Roosevelt on the soldiers' bonus as having "immeasurably impeded" economic recovery, declaring that "an early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President on this subject "would have been a great encouragement to business and guaranteed the integrity of the national credit."

Would Stimulate Revival

Republican victory, with its "assurance that the pending Democratic raids on the treasury" would be forestalled, would stimulate the business revival, now that the country knows "the worst troubles are probably past and economic recovery is beginning," Mr. Coolidge held.

Mr. Coolidge's laconic summation of Democratic attacks on the Republican Administration was that "it is very easy to criticize after the event." He himself was not disposed to criticize, he said, but in the face of the reiterated charges of President Hoover's lack of leadership, he hoped he might be pardoned for a slight reference to what appears to be offered in its place."

His incisive rejoinder to the opposition's suggestion for lowered tariffs to stimulate America's foreign trade was: "No foreign nation wants to increase our commerce." An independent nation ought to keep within its own control the authority to determine its own revenues and regulate its own commerce, he continued, and applause followed his reminder that President Cleveland, himself a Democrat, had stressed 50 years ago in a message to Congress that "reciprocal trade agreements on any extended scale would surrender American independence."

Mr. Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman, introduced Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., retired, who presided at the rally, and gave a vivid description of Republican development of strength.

"Republicans customarily never open their meetings in high," he said, "but always have a runner-up and then a winner who is the champion."

General Harbord Paves Way

In his introductory address, General Harbord struck the keynote of the meeting, declaring it was easy in grave times "to fan the fires of discontent by capitalizing human misery and falsely persuading our people that in some way, by some one, they have been betrayed."

"In such an hour," he continued, "there is one voice in our country that has never failed to carry confidence; one high faith in America that has never faltered; one man never unduly cast down by adversity.

"Republican hearts everywhere will beat quicker tonight at the sound of his voice, and its message of inspiration. The man every American delights to honor—the Hon. Calvin Coolidge."

Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, took advantage of the outpouring of voters to hear the one-time President to marshal the G. O. P. state and city candidates on the platform. Colonel Donovan's speech, voicing his determination to regard the entire national, state and city tickets as one, brought a storm of applause. Mr. George Z. Medalie, candidate for the United States Senate, assailed the conduct of the state government under Governor Roosevelt. Other speakers were Representative Ruth B. Pratt (R.) of New York and Mr. Pounds, who made his first sortie against Tammany in the mayoralty race.

Coolidge States Purpose

The full text of the former President's speech follows:

My Fellow Countrymen:

This meeting was arranged by a body of public-spirited New York people and the National Republican Committee, for the purpose of helping to reëlect as President of the United States Herbert Hoover. I have accepted an invitation to address you in order that I might express my opinion on some of the issues of the campaign, reiterate my support of the President and reassert my faith in the Republican Party, the most efficient instrument for sound popular government ever entrusted with the guidance of a great nation.

We ought to bring to all our tasks a spirit of good cheer, but a nation election, which is to determine the destinies of more than 120,000,000 people for the next four years, cannot be considered as anything less than a serious undertaking to be seriously approached and seriously discharged, After all, contentment that is worth anything comes from duty well done, from meeting the obligations of the present as they occur.

Some people are saying that as things could not be any worse we might as well try a change. That is a very dangerous principle to apply to the discharge of the duties of American citizenship. Things are much worse in other parts of the world, they could be a great deal worse here than they are and would have been much worse if it had not been for the vision, the courage and the leadership of President Hoover.

What of Improvement?

Before we decide that we want to have a change we ought to determine what the chances are of securing any improvement. We shall be most likely to find progress in holding fast to that which experience has proven to be sound and just and true.

Casting a ballot to determine who shall be President of the United States ought to take on a judicial function. The ability, experience and character of the candidate, the policies with which he has identified himself in the past and those which he proposes for the future, the standing of his associates and advisers, and the results which have generally been secured by the administration of his party ought all to be carefully considered. No other attitude in approaching an election is worthy of a free people.

We are told that business is not good, that the fault must lie with the Administration and therefore the proper remedy is to vote against the President. No government has ever yet been devised that could make the people prosperous all the time. But a bad government will constantly keep the people in distress. Our national government has adopted one measure after another to support and encourage business and agriculture. The present economic distress is world-wide. Our own fundamental conditions were so sound that we have been able to make the sacrifices and relieve the distress better than could be done in other countries. If there was anything which a government could do to prevent the decline in business the world has experienced it must be that some government somewhere would have been wise enough to apply a demedy.

Slump Appears Unavoidable

If no such remedy anywhere has been found the inference is practically certain that the present economic condition was brought about by forces no government could foresee and prevent.

One of the subjects which is being discussed in this campaign which it is very easy to misrepresent and misunderstand is the tariff. Because of constantly changing conditions, if for no other reason, no one was ever able to devise a perfectly adjusted tariff bill. No one can devise one now and no Congress, constituted as ours is, will ever pass one. Some schedules may be too high and some too low, but protection gives the general result of an advantage to our own products in our own market.

We are told now that we ought to have a competitive tariff. Those words are not new but their meaning is not very definite. Judging from the prices of almost all commodities now selling in our markets for less than the cost of production, our producers are not suffering from any lack of competition.

Is it proposed to put our agriculture in competition with that of Canada, Australia and the Argentine? Is it proposed to put our industry in competition with that of Europe? Is it proposed to put our wage earners in competition with those of India, China and Japan?

But we are told again that by reducing our tariff we can increase our own foreign commerce. Every foreign nation wants our tariff reduced. No foreign nation wants to increase our commerce. I know that foreign nations do not buy in our markets unless they are compelled to do so even when price and quality are advantageous. I know also that our tariff and trade regulations in general are much more favorable to the rest of the world than their tariffs and regulations are to us. About two-thirds of our enormous imports and all our exports are free of duty.

Found No Rate Too High

When I was in Washington I had a man who was very familiar with European commerce through a long official study of it while he was abroad, not a member of my party but a believer in a low tariff, make an investigation of our rates. He went through the schedules carefully and I believe conscientiously on at least two different occasions and only could report that while there were many which did not give enough protection to balance the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, outside of possibly some schedules that affected agriculture, in which costs were necessarily vague and indefinite, he could find nothing that he could say was too high.

I did not feel that our agriculture was in a condition further to be jeopardized by foreign competition. If that was the case then, what is it probably that a candid investigation would show now when on account of a depreciated currency in almost every country abroad the ordinary advantage which we gain from the tariff is practically eliminated?

An independent nation ought to keep within its own control the authority to determine its own revenues and regulate its own commerce. Reciprocal trade agreements on any extended scale would involve our surrender of our independence on these two vital points. These practical objections were stated by President Cleveland in his first annual message to the Congress nearly 50 years ago.

He was a wise statesman and so sound on most economic questions that his party deserted him and refused him recognition for nearly a quarter of a century. After declaring that he had withdrawn certain treaties from the Senate because they surrendered large revenues and raised embarrassing questions under the favored-nation clause of treaties, he said:

What Cleveland Said

"As a further objection it is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of any government. Emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government."

There has never been any adequate answer to the principle which that President declared. Reciprocity on a wide scale is not practical. More than that any attempt to apply it is certain to produce intense domestic jealousy and dissension. In order to get one duty lowered abroad we should have to lower another duty at home. The domestic producers who suffered from a lowering of our duties would have a good deal of cause to feel that they had been sacrificed to secure an advantage to some other foreign and domestic producers.

It is very easy to criticize after the event. Constructive leadership is not so easy. I have no taste for criticizing, I much prefer to present the constructive and statesmanlike program of my party. But when it is constantly charged that President Hoover lacks leadership I hope I may be pardoned for a slight reference to what appears to be offered in its place.

As early as November, 1928, the Democratic leader publicly urged the presentation of a constructive program by his party. In the campaign of 1930 another authoritative promise of a constructive program was issued. The Democratic leader again warned his party in November, 1931, to present a constructive program, yet when that party elected a speaker of the House, and assumed control of that body, no program had yet been presented.

President Points Way

The President in his message pointed out the necessity of increasing revenues and cutting down expenses. The acting chairman of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee reported a new tax bill which he said was nonpartisan and had the unanimous support of the 15 Democrats and 10 Republicans of the committee. What then happened is well-known history. The Democratic members of the House deserted their leaders, destroyed the bill, and of their 220, only 40 supported it on the final vote.

In their efforts for economy, which the President had already recommended, a special committee was appointed which finally reported a bill reducing expenditures by about $200,000,000 annually.

When the Democratic House finally passed it they had again deserted their leaders and rejected all the proposed savings but about $40,000,000. No constructive program for the revival of industry and commercial and financial relief was presented by the Democratic Party in the last session of Congress.

But that is only a part of the record. Meantime President Hoover had proposed the formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, strengthening of the Federal Land Bank System, the amendment of the Federal Reserve laws to provide more adequate credit and safeguard the gold standard, the creation of the Home Loan Discount Banks and all the other legislation passed by the last Congress for the general relief of the economic situation. Many times he had the assistance and support of individual Democrats which he has publicly acknowledged.

With this record, where does the country think it can most hopefully turn for leadership?

Supported Sound Money

One of the greatest services which the Republican Party has rendered has been the support of sound money. During the war President Lincoln was obliged to issue greenbacks. The uncertainty as to the value of our currency which this created was one of the causes of the panic of the early 70's. Finally the Republican Party passed a law over Democratic opposition declaring that some years in advance the greenbacks would be paid in gold, but the value of our currency and the power of the Government to redeem this pledge remained in doubt and caused years of business stagnation. When at last the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman collected a large supply of gold in the Treasury and redeemed all the greenbacks that were presented the uncertainty ended and a business revival began. The credit of the nation was established.

The next assault on our currency system was not made with paper, but with silver. That situation brought on the panic of the early 90's. When it was settled, by the election of President McKinley, that the national credit would be maintained another era of pronounced prosperity followed.

We have recently gone through another period when the credit of the nation has been at stake. Our power to continue the gold standard was doubted and foreign creditors withdrew their deposits in gold. At the same time under Democratic leadership it was proposed to issue $2,300,000,000 in greenbacks to pay the veterans' bonus, and other measures were proposed which would have brought bankruptcy to the national Treasury, destroyed the market for government bonds and forced the abandonment of the gold standard.

Retained Gold Standard

Under the leadship of President Hoover this calamity was averted. The passage of these measures was finally avoided and the loss of our gold was offset by emergency legislation. In June, the financial integrity of our Government appeared to be permanently established. Congress finally adjourned and our gold began to come back. The decline in trade ceased and confidence began to return until at the present time the country knows that its worst troubles are probably past and economic recovery is beginning.

The defeat of the Democratic greenback craze and the free silver issue were both followed by periods of prosperity under Republican administrations. The assurance that the pending Democratic raids on the Treasury would be defeated by a Republican victory in November would no doubt have the same effect in reviving all kinds of business.

An early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President that he would reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000 to pay a bonus would have been a great encouragement to business, reduced unemployment, and guaranteed the integrity of the national credit. While he remained silent economic recovery was measurably impeded.

One subject constantly recurs in our national political campaigns which it is difficult to discuss without apology. But it is put forward with so much boldness that it cannot be entirely ignored. The charge is made that the Republican Party and its candidates do not show any solicitude for the general welfare of the common run of people but are interested only in promoting the interests of a few favored individuals and corporations of large possessions.

Others Also Accused

This charge is made against the party of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover. Lincoln and Roosevelt are both dead. No one has any personal authority to speak in their name but the humanitarian spirit which they exemplified in their life-works, based on sound and solid economic principles, remains as a sacred trust to the Republican Party which it has never failed to strive to administer. If there was any subject that was anathema to both these men it was the demagogue and the purveyor of half truths and unsound theories.

In the course of our economic progress we have become a great organized industrial democracy. It has been the theory of the Republican Party that the welfare of the people could best be promoted by strengthening and enlarging that system. We have sought to create a condition under which the ordinary man would have the best possible opportunity to find a market for whatever he had to sell, whether of production or labor. We have tens of millions of wage earners in this country.

The Republican Party has never believed that they could be furnished with suitable permanent employment unless some one could derive a reasonable profit from employing them.

We have advocated strengthening the position of the employer in order that he might pay better wages to his employees, enlarge the consumptive capacity of the people and increase the market for the farm and factory. We have sought to increase the returns of agriculture in order that it might better supply our people with food and enlarge the market for our industrial output.

For Good of the People

All this is a question of method, of the adoption of a means to an end. Always the end has been to improve the well-being of the ordinary run of people. If any candid examination is made of the progress we have accomplished under this system in the last two generations I do not think anyone can seriously contend that it has not been a success. The scale of wages has constantly increased, the standard of living has constantly risen.

We have had temporary reactions when prices have fallen and readjustments have been necessary. We are passing through such a period at the present time, but we have always emerged to find ourselves able to acquire new strength.

But the principle is the same in good times and in bad times. The Republican Party believes in encouraging business in order that the benefits from such business may minister to the welfare of the ordinary run of people.

All of our wage earners by giving the most casual thought can not fail to recognize the soundness of these principles. It is inevitable when a concern can make a profit by operating that it will be in the market for labor and materials, but when it can only make a loss it will discharge labor. This is what happens inevitably during an era of falling prices such as we have had from the summer of 1929 to the late spring of 1932.

Business Depends on Credit

Now it is difficult to conceive of any important business which does not involve the question of credit. When credit begins to be impaired business becomes paralyzed, wages decline and employment decreases; the bank refuses to make loans because it fears they will not be repaid; the depositors withdraw their money because they feel it is not safe; producers refuse to sell on time because they are afraid they cannot collect.

If this process continued far enough universal bankruptcy would prevail. The people of property suffer great losses, but they are usually able to take care of themselves, while many wage earners, small home owners and farmers are unable to pay their interest and taxes or provide themselves and their families with food, clothing and shelter. These are the people that everyone recognizes need the help of the strong arm of the Government.

The first thought for relief would probably be a dole and a loan, but a little consideration would show that increasing their debts and destroying their independence would scarcely be considered a real service to people in distress. Such a remedy merely treats the symptoms without removing the causes of the disease.

The answer comes back according to the words of holy writ that they who drink of that well will thirst again. If the National Government is to help the people to any permanent relief it must be through some system of giving them permanent employment so that they can meet their obligations, reduce their debts and pay their own living expenses.

Must Restore Credit

Given the problem then of restoring to normal well-being a great mass of people who find themselves unemployed the fundamental remedy is not some form of pauperism, but a return to self-respecting, self-supporting and independent existence. Since the main causes of our difficulties lay in a failure of credit, the first object should be to restore credit.

That is the policy which President Hoover has constantly advocated. He has no wish to assist a bank because it is a bank, a railroad, an insurance company, a building and loan association, an agricultural coöperative association or any other corporation for their own sakes. He has been seeking to preserve and restore the independent economic condition of the great mass of the people. Their suffering was brought about to a large degree through the failure of the credit of these large and small concerns.

If that credit can be renewed, if confidence can be restored, the people can go back to work and their suffering will cease.

It was mainly for this purpose of relieving a great mass of people, who were unable to support themselves, that President Hoover persuaded the bankers to create a revolving fund of $500,000,000 and secured from the Congress the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with resources of more than $3,500,000,000, which has already benefited indirectly more than 30,000,000 people.

Preparing Way for Jobs

The whole policy has been based on the theory of reëstablishing an opportunity for employment by strengthening the resources of the employer. A banker can now lend money to a manufacturer to carry on his production. If the depositor wants his money the banker does not need to call good loans and foreclose sound mortgages. The same principle applies to the other concerns.

The power of the resources of the United States Government has been marshaled to support the credit of the key concerns of our economic structure, always for the purpose of serving the ordinary run of people.

All this seems perfectly plain and obvious and so elementary that no one competent to hold national office could fail to comprehend.

Working for the general run of people is exactly what we should expect from President Hoover because he knows them by being one of them and having served with them and for them all his life.

He was not born to the enjoyment of generations of inherited wealth so that he could be educated by private tutors and sent through expensive schools and universities. He never was carried into political office by the way of family influence. He has always had to depend on his own name and reputation.

Herbert Hoover—His Record

Herbert Hoover was the son of a country blacksmith in Iowa. He was left an orphan at the age of 10, lived on a farm doing chores until he was 14, earned his own living as an office boy until he was 17 and worked his way through college until he was 21. He was then an engineer for 20 years, living every day among working people and everywhere beloved by them.

During the war he organized and administered the greatest system of relief that was ever brought into existence. He forced the nations to preserve the right to live of 10,000,000 people in Belgium and northern France.

After the armistice he saved 120,000,000 people in central Europe from starvation. During the Mississippi flood he directed the rescue work which saved hundreds of thousands of lives and fed and clothed millions of people.

For the past three winters he has mobilized the charity of the nation for the support of millions of distressed. Two years ago he organized the relief work which saved 2,000,000 people in the drought-stricken area. He has procured an appropriation of $300,000,000 and 85,000,000 bushels of wheat from the national Government to take care of destitute people during the coming winter. In the past three years he has secured an appropriation of over $2,000,000,000 from Congress to give employment to the common people on public works. Last spring he started a further program of $1,500,000,000 for employment through the reconstruction system.

Proved to Be Leader

If initiating proposals and securing their adoption constitutes leadership, President Hoover is a leader. If saving the country from one impending disaster after another provides any basis for gratitude President Hoover is entitled to gratitude. I present my opinion of him to my fellow countrymen for such consideration as they may believe it merits.

The more his campaign has progressed the more I am convinced that the public welfare requires that he should be reëlected.

I cannot close without commending to the people of New York, your candidate for the Senate, Mr. Medalie and the state ticket headed by Colonel Donovan and Mr. Davison. They have records of service in civil and military life that have marked them for distinction.

While they are in office your State will be certain to have an administration of pronounced economy and efficiency which ought to characterize the conduct of your public business.

Coolidge Points to Ponder

NO GOVERNMENT has ever yet been devised that could make the people prosperous all the time, but a bad government will constantly keep the people in distress.

An early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President that he would reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000 to pay a bonus would have been a great encouragement to business.

The more this campaign has progressed, the more I am convinced that the public welfare requires that he (Hoover) should be re-elected.

In the course of our economic progress we have become a great organized democracy. It has been the theory of the Republican Party that the welfare of the people could best be promoted by strengthening and enlarging that system.

If any candid examination is made of the progress we have accomplished under this system in the last two generations, I do not think anyone can seriously contend it has not been a success.

The Republican Party believes in encouraging business in order that the benefits from such business may minister to the welfare of the ordinary run of people.

Since the main causes of our difficulties lay in a failure of credit, the first object should be to restore credit. That is the policy which President Hoover has constantly advocated.

If initiating proposals and securing their adoption constitutes leadership, President Hoover is a leader. If saving the country from one impending disaster after another provides any basis for gratitude, President Hoover is entitled to gratitude.

Hoover Averted Danger to Nation, Hurley Declares

EL RENO, Okla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, in a campaign address here yesterday, declared President Hoover's leadership "has saved the nation and the people from disaster."

"The President," said Mr. Hurley, "has met every phase of the depression with swift and sure decision and courageous action. He has never dramatized himself. It is not his nature to do so. He is not a 'grandstander.' He is not a 'showman.' By character and achievements he has fulfilled the most exalted requirements of leadership."

LAWTON, Okla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, yesterday declared Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt "has outlined no program" and that the "Hoover nonpartisan reconstruction program" is "just now moving into action."

"The Hoover plan," he said, "provides credit for the home owner and the farm owner. It serves to maintain jobs for those who already have them and to create new jobs for those out of employment, by affording credit to industry and commerce. . . ."

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THE HOME FORUM

Discovering a Mountain

AT LAST a long-cherished hope of mine has been realized. Even if it be only for a little while, I have a home by the water, a house whose garden slopes down to meet a large lovely lake.

Every evening at the beginning of the Eastern summer I left the oppressive, over-heated house to walk round the shore and watch the sun set beyond the lake. It sank without pageantry of clouds or promise of beauty, a colorless ball in a pale, empty sky. But color came always with the afterglow, a deep rose melting to violet along the sky line, and reflected over the whole face of the lake in a soft pink and strange mauve glow, which deepened to a steely blue round the shadowed shores.

Perhaps there are certain atmospheric conditions in these parts which account for this phenomenon; for nowhere else have I seen this special color, save in Mandalay, some hundred miles distant. There the lovely palace moat seems often, at sunset, to shimmer in a haze of this wonderful mauve, which is even more strangely reflected on the green lotus leaves that cover the unruffled water so thickly in parts. Native artists have caught the spell of this color, but strangers who have not seen the moat at such times too often regard their work as over-exaggerated impressions. Almost every evening the lake was transformed with this glow of color, and always I stayed watching, filled with a sense of tranquil beauty, until darkness replaced its gradual ebb. Only sometimes I longed to see hills; and wished that, instead of the ending plain, there could be mountains to break the sky line beyond the trees which circled the lake.

A spell of unbearably hot weather drove me away to a hill station, where for two months I stayed, until the rains broke. Returning then, I scarcely recognized my home. The lake had risen covering half my garden and curling round it in a little grass-fringed bay, where a patch of dry gravel formed a tiny beach. The garden fence went deep into the water, and from it two pairs of kingfishers, one speckled black and white, the other brilliant blue, dived for their meals every day. The lake was now almost like a sea, the greeny-gray water whipped to white horses where the storm winds raced over it, and little waves rippled in toward the beach. Everything was changed, for sunset no longer flooded the lake with color, and the sky was heavy with rain clouds.

It was then that I made the great discovery, sitting on the evening after my return by the beach to watch the gray cloud masses break and reveal a mother-of-pearl sky, with glimpses of softest turquoise and delicate yellow. Beyond the lake, where the trees met the sky, a great mountain loomed suddenly out of the clouds, rising symmetrically on either side to a long level plateau, from which a huge jagged peak climbed to a majestic summit that was strangely cut short by a flat crater-cap.

Fascinated and amazed, I sat and gazed at it, memorizing the lovely outlines until they faded imperceptibly into the background of darkening cloud. But it had surely been there, though for two months before I had watched that sky each evening at sunset with no slightest hint of what I now saw. That night I made eager inquiries from the local inhabitants. Yes, it was a mountain indeed, an extinct volcano, rising sheer from the plains to a height of some five thousand feet, but seldom visible from the lake in the hazy atmosphere of hot weather.

Mount Popa it is called, and with the excitement of a successful explorer I watch now for its appearing. Generally in the rainy season it is visible for some part of each day, more often in the evening, and each time it seems different. Often a pall of cloud covers the whole crown of the mountain, descending to the plateau level, and transforming the volcano to the appearance of a huge tableland springing abruptly from the plain. But it is stranger still when mist swathes this lower part, and the great blocky peak emerges above it, isolated from the earth. Sometimes white fleecy clouds curl round the whole summit like puffs of smoke, as if the volcano had sprung into sudden dangerous activity. But most often a dark plume of cloud lies across the crater's lip, while strange masses of twisted, billowing storm clouds are piled up behind the mountain, till its own shape is merged in an unreal, fantastic sky.

Actually Popa is fifty miles away, and distance gives it a soft gray color. But every now and again great clearness of atmosphere brings it many miles nearer; and at such times it seems to rise up just beyond the lake, a huge clear-cut block of dark blue mountain. It is strange to think that in a month or two more, when the rainy season is past, Popa will vanish again from my ken, and the horizon be bounded once more by the trees which border the lake.

It will be like the going of a friend, but of one who leaves the comforting assurance of a return as certain as the seasons. And beyond the promise of this, and the memory of its grandeur, is the knowledge that Popa is always there, whether I see it or not.

R. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Poplar

And worth the blossoms that acacias
And chestnuts wear are these
Leaves that number and that motion have,
And verberation of the wind and rain.
With quick heartshapen leaves
Above a bole, black, furrowed, the poplar stands,
Child of the Celtic lands.

—PADRAIC COLUM, in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.*

Eleonora Duse

I opened the door of the great salon with a strange feeling of awe. Instantly I had the impression of straying into some chapel, so silent and shadowy was this apartment. Through one high and half-shuttered window a single radiant beam fell across a book-strewn writing table, and illuminated a carved chair, between whose arms rested a motionless figure. In this impressive chiaroscuro her form took on the semblance of a frail spirit of the Renaissance, throned in the ancient room. This woman had a sort of transparency. She was not young, but ageless, with such a noble head as the Greeks loved, a head crowned with soft hair that swept in turbulent waves from a smooth and utterly sensitive brow to be gathered into a tumbled knot at the base of a proud white neck. Her pale delicate hands lay listless in the folds of a white gown.—From "The Passing Show," by HENRY RUSSELL.

Voices

To Sara Teasdale

O there were lights and laughter
And the motions to and fro
Of people as they enter
And people as they go. . . .

And there were many voices
Vying at the feast,
But mostly I remember
Yours—who spoke the least.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "A Canticle of Pan."

"The sunlight of Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE early spring we filled our window boxes with blue lobelias and left them in the golden sunshine, certain that in a short time these seedlings would show forth the beauty of which Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 87 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise; and shall know, some time, the spiritual reality and substance of form, light, and color, of what I now through you discern dimly; and knowing this, I shall be satisfied.'" No shadow of a doubt crossed our thoughts that, under the warm rays of the sun, the lobelias would unfold in all their loveliness. There were days when we were too occupied to look at our window boxes, and after those days how eagerly we ran to the window to see how much higher these little plants had grown!

Watching this miracle of unfolding leaves and buds, a student of Christian Science asked herself if she were as certain that those dwelling in what Mrs. Eddy terms "the sunlight of Truth" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 162) would find their lives blossoming out in the glory of God, as she was that those blue petals would open out in the spring sunshine. Now what is this "sunlight of Truth" which Christian Science teaches us we must dwell with and grow by? It is the great truth that, as the Bible declares, man is made in the image and likeness of God, and is therefore Godlike. It is the provable fact that, God being All, sickness and sin have no reality. By remaining constantly with these facts and persistently denying the opposite delusion that man is sick or a sinner, we are safe in "the sunlight of Truth" and nourished thereby.

On page 595 of Science and Health "sun" is defined as "the symbol of Soul governing man,—of Truth, Life, and Love." Oh, foolish mortals, to be so sure of the effects to be observed in the symbol, and then doubt the power of God, of Truth, Life, and Love, to govern our lives harmoniously! If we steadfastly hold to the truth that God is All, shall we not see the effect of that truth manifested in our lives? If we cling to the fact that God is the only Life, shall we not see more beauty appearing everywhere? If we have reflected divine Love in the home, at the office, on the playground, shall we not see there the results of that reflection? Certainly we shall! To think otherwise would be to doubt the power of God, of Truth, Life, and Love.

The friend who seemed a little cold yesterday, the stenographer who appeared troubled, the hurried business men and women with whom we dealt during the day—is our sincere reflecting of Love going to have no effect on these? Surely it will, as certainly as the sun draws forth the summer flowers. There is no heart so tightly closed that it will not open to love. And what countless opportunities there are for love to find during a busy day! A quiet word of praise can bring fresh courage to a timid heart, a passing smile can fill many a lonely void, a calm voice—calm through one's knowledge of God's omnipotence—can bring reassurance to an anxious worker, though he may not at the moment know the reason for this happier outlook.

And what about ourselves? Do we expect to be in the same state of consciousness we were in yesterday? No, for the truth we have declared about ourselves is the very Word of God, which the Bible tells us is "sharper than any twoedged sword," and is therefore able to sever from our thinking all that would make us sick or unhappy.

Then let us rise each morning thankful that we are no longer among the dreary shadows of self-love and self-will, rejoicing that, owing to our steadfast dwelling in "the sunlight of Truth," we are more considerate of others than we were yesterday, more tender-hearted, more capable, more active than we were, less apt to criticize, more apt to see the good in everyone around us. Never let us look back! Who, on seeing a lovely blossom, thinks of how it appeared yesterday? Do we not, rather, rejoice in the beauty it is expressing today?

Let us go to work each day thanking God that through Christian Science we have been enabled to receive into our consciousness some of the rich bounty He is showering on all alike, always remembering that not only has our heavenly Father given us every good and perfect gift, but He has also given us the capability to use these gifts in His service.

Thinking thus, we shall go forth each day holding out to the world our treasures of love and gladness as naturally as the blue lobelias hold up their sweet faces to every passer-by.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Alinari, Florence

In the Fields: From a Painting by Egisto Ferroni in the Modern Collection, Florence

A Certain Village in North Wales

At the center of a wide meadow with valleys running in towards the center from east and south and west lies a little village of North Wales. All the cottages are gray, gray as the stones of St. John's, but they are of the crisp, compact gray of slate, and not the crumbling, fretted stone of Oxford. Occasionally, some cottage nestling to the craggy side of one of the valley roads is whitewashed with white or pink, or fitted so neatly into the jutting rocks of the mountain-side that only the humble façade, a screen of blooming roses, is visible. Whitewash, roses, gleam of copper doorsills, running water, flash gaily in the midst of the gray of Beddgelert.

Above the houses is the blue roadway of sky walled in by craggy mountain-summits, the sides of the mountains carpeted with myriad tufts of heather, lavender or purple or pink, and in autumn with the vivid yellow of the prickly gorse. Bees desert tiny gardens of well-hedged roses for this wide principality of bracken and heather, where around tufted blossoms they hum to the tossing of some stream casting itself down the hills. Up the rocks clamber ivy and sheep; about the moist edges of the pools and over the cushions of damp moss, black and brown watered-silk snails measure leisurely in well-fed content; and in little terraced glens of thick sod and along the roadways grow bluebells and columbine and foxglove and elfin white birches. But above these troops of upland bluebells and slender, swaying birches hang rocks, wild, rugged, whipped bare even of heather. And from the rough spine of Craig-y-Llan stretches away towards Snowdon and Pen-y-Pass, a wilderness of naked rocks, weird, jagged, shining gray and black in utter desolation.

At the meeting of the Colwyn and Gwynen rivers, with the hollow sound of rushing water in its village lanes and the tinkling of sheep bells scattering from the overhanging hills, the meadow strips lie beside the valley roads, deep green with abundant grass or yellow with grain. Life, however, has been strenuous in this village of fourscore mountain huts, and many fathers and sons have had to labour to clear the grassy fields. For these honest, independent, thrifty Welshmen, slate and sheep are the chief means of support. The rivers yield, too, a fair quantity of salmon as pink as some of the mountain huts, salmon weighing from one to eighteen pounds. . . .

In the last hundred years the village has harboured many a distinguished man who, giving thanks for his undiscovered seclusion, has come and gone unknown. Wordsworth came there with his friend, Robert Jones; Shelley, living at Tan yr Allt, a few miles out of Beddgelert, must often have passed through its lanes, his ragged brown hair whipped by the valley wind, his great eyes blue as the roadway of sky overhead; Kingsley, with a quick smile for the jolly little urchins perched venturesomely on the sharp slate coping of the bridge, Frederic Temple, Derwent Coleridge, J. A. Froude, Professor F. W. Newman, Huxley, Tyndall, all found holiday rest in this quiet meadow sheltered by its rampart of mountains. Gladstone came there, too.—JEANNETTE MARKS, in "Gallant Little Wales."

The Pony Express

There was about eighty pony-riders in the saddle all the time, day and night, stretching in a long scattering procession from Missouri to California, forty flying eastward, and forty toward the west, and among them making four hundred gallant horses earn a stirring livelihood and see a deal of scenery every single day in the year.

We had had a consuming desire, from the beginning, to see a pony-rider, but somehow or other all that passed us and all that met us managed to streak by in the night, and so we heard only a whiz and a hail, and the swift phantom of the desert was gone before we could get our heads out of the windows. But now we were expecting one along every moment, and would see him in broad daylight. Presently the driver exclaims:

"Here he comes!"

Every neck is stretched further, and every eye strained wider. Away across the endless dead level of the prairie a black speck appears against the sky, and it is plain that it moves. Well, I should think so! In a second or two it becomes a horse and rider, rising and falling, rising and falling—sweeping toward us nearer and nearer—growing more and more distinct, more and more sharply defined—nearer and still nearer, and the flutter of the hoofs comes faintly to the ear—another instant a whoop and a hurrah from our upper deck, a wave of the rider's hand, but no reply, and man and horse burst past our excited faces, and go winging away like a belated fragment of a storm!—From "Roughing It," by MARK TWAIN.

THIS group of Italian peasants is set against the gold of ripe cornfields.

Year by year we see this great marvel accomplished before our eyes. We see the sowing, that act of faith which, in confidence and hope, commits the seed to the ground; see the young springing corn run, brilliant as green fire, along the furrows in the spring; see it grow taller, fed by the rains, fanned by the winds; see it unfold the ears; see these swell and grow heavy beneath the sun until, raised high and jubilant upon the swaying stalks, the bread of another year sways beneath earth and sky in radiant golden loveliness, so glad, so gladdening, that it seems the valleys and fields and hillsides do verily, in the old scriptural words, laugh and sing for joy.

Harvest time is a heritage from the days when the nomadic herdsmen first began to form permanent settlements and to build cities, since the time required for the sowing and harvesting of the corn demands a certain stability of existence, of permanence in one place. It is a symbol of brotherhood, since the grain which supplies the need of man is universal in its growth, being capable of cultivation in lands remote in situation and widely differing in climate. Destined for the use of mankind, it requires continually man's fostering care; and, unlike other forms of vegetation which flourish and increase far from the dwellings of man, corn dwindles and disappears if not continually cultivated and nurtured by human labor. Little wonder, then, that the living gold of the harvest fields has inspired poets and painters down through the ages; that prophets and teachers have drawn lessons from the cycle of sowing and harvesting; that the harvest fields should be cited as symbols of joy and gladness.

A Cottage on the Hudson

A single cottage stood on a small natural terrace, elevated some ten or twelve feet above the rich bottom that sustained the willows. This cottage was the very *beau ideal* of rustic neatness and home comfort. It was of stone, one story in height, with a high-pointed roof, and had a Dutch-looking gable that faced the river and which contained the porch and outer door. The stones were white as the driven snow, having been washed a few weeks before. The windows had the charm of irregularity, and everything about the dwelling proclaimed a former century, and a *régime* different from that under which we were then living. In fact, the figures 1698, let in as iron braces to the wall of the gable, announced that the house was quite as old as the second structure at Clawbonny.

The garden of this cottage was not large, but it was in admirable order. It lay entirely in the rear of the dwelling; and behind it, again, a small orchard, containing about a hundred trees, on which the fruit began to show itself in abundance, lay against the sort of amphitheatre that almost enclosed this little nook against the intrusion and sight of the rest of the world. There were also half a dozen huge cherry trees, from which the fruit had not yet altogether disappeared, near the house, to which they served the double purpose of ornament and shade. The outhouses seemed to be as old as the dwelling, and were in quite as good order.

As we drew near the shore, I directed Neb to cease sculling, and sat gazing at this picture of retirement, and, apparently, of content, while the boat drew towards the gravelly beach. . . .

We landed and walked towards the cottage, there being nothing about the place to forbid our taking this liberty. I told Marble we would ask for a drink of milk, two cows being in sight, cropping the rich herbage of a beautiful little pasture. This expedient at first seemed unnecessary, no one appearing about the place to question our motives, or to oppose our progress. When we had reached the door of the cottage, we found it open, and could look within without violating any of the laws of civilization. There was no vestibule, or entry; but the door communicated directly with a room of some size, and which occupied the whole front of the building. I dare say this single room was twenty feet square, besides being of a height a little greater than was then customary in buildings of that class.

This apartment was neatness itself. It had a homemade, but really pretty carpet on the floor; contained a dozen old-fashioned, high-back chairs, in some dark wood; two or three tables, in which one might see his face; a couple of mirrors of no great size, but of quaint gilded ornaments; a buffet with some real china in it; and the other usual articles of a country residence that was somewhat above the ordinary farm-houses of the region, and yet as much below the more modest of the abodes of the higher class. I supposed the cottage to be the residence of some small family that had seen more of life than was customary with the mere husbandman, and yet not enough to raise it much above the level of the husbandman's homely habits.

We were looking in from the porch on this scene of rural peace and faultless neatness, when an inner door opened in the deliberate manner that betokens age, and the mistress of the cottage appeared. She was a woman approaching seventy, of middle size, a quiet, but firm step, and an air of health. Her dress was of the fashion of the previous century, plain, but as neat as everything around her—a spotless white apron seeming to bid defiance to the approach of anything that could soil its purity. . . . We were saluted without surprise, and invited in, to be seated.—From "Miles Wallingford," by J. FENIMORE COOPER.

An Orchard of Cocoa-Palms

Year after year, the islander reposes beneath its shade, both eating and drinking of its fruit; he thatches his hut with its boughs, and weaves them into baskets to carry his food; he cools himself with a fan platted from the young leaflets, and shields his head from the sun by a bonnet of the leaves; sometimes he clothes himself with the cloth-like substance which wraps round the base of the stalks, whose elastic rods, strung with filberts, are used as a taper; the larger nuts, thinned and polished, furnish him with a beautiful goblet. . . .

The fruitfulness of the tree is remarkable. As long as it lives it bears, and without intermission. Two hundred nuts, besides innumerable white blossoms of others, may be seen upon it at one time; and though a whole year is required to bring any one of them to the germinating point, no two, perhaps, are at one time in precisely the same stage of growth.

The tree delights in a maritime situation. In its greatest perfection, it is perhaps found right on the seashore, where its roots are actually washed. But such instances are only met with upon islands where the swell of the sea is prevented from breaking on the beach by an encircling reef. No saline flavor is perceptible in the nut produced in such a place. Although it bears in any soil, whether upland or bottom, it does not flourish vigorously inland; and I have frequently observed that, when met with far up the valleys, its tall stem inclines seaward, as if pining after a more genial region. . . .

The finest orchard of cocoa-palms I know, and the only plantation of them I ever saw at the islands, is one that stands right upon the southern shore of Papeetee Bay. They were set out by the first Pomaree, almost half a century ago; and the soil being especially adapted to their growth, the noble trees now form a magnificent grove, nearly a mile in extent. No other plant, scarcely a bush, is to be seen within its precincts. The Broom Road passes through its entire length.

At noonday, this grove is one of the most beautiful, serene, witching places that ever was seen. High overhead are ranges of green rustling arches; through which the sun's rays come down to you in sparkles. You seem to be wandering through illimitable halls of pillars; everywhere you catch glimpses of stately aisles, intersecting each other at all points. A strange silence, too, reigns far and near; the air flushed with the mellow stillness of a sunset.

But after the long morning calms, the sea-breeze comes in; and creeping over the tops of these thousand trees, they nod their plumes. Soon the breeze freshens; and you hear the branches brushing against each other; and the flexible trunks begin to sway. Toward evening the whole grove is rocking to and fro; and the traveler on the Broom Road is startled by the frequent falling of the nuts, snapped from their brittle stems. They come flying through the air, ringing like jugglers' balls; and often bound along the ground for many rods.—From "Omoo," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Consent

Green sparkling waves—with here and there a crest
That wakens with a shout—to sleep again,—
From the dim shore, the spicy breath of Spain—
Home of rich verdure, and romantic quest:
Sweetly the breezes sing to swaying shrouds,
Urging apace our gallant little craft,
A tumbling track of swirling waters aft—
A sail that swells and quivers to the clouds!
Ah, but she truly seems a thing of sense,
This stanch and daring yet obedient boat—
The hand that guides receiving instant note,
Each lightest touch of certain consequence.
"Is not this very near to bliss?" I say,—
No answer: silence—save for falling spray!

DUDLEY STOW.

To a Dandelion

Who tramples you beneath his heel,
Considering you a common flower,
Knows not you were the golden seal
Upon the spring's first hour.

LE BARON COOKE.

The Joyous Journey

The great adventure has begun. Once more, as in every autumn for unnumbered ages, the birds have started on their southward flight. They are bound for the Gulf States, for Central America, for the forests of the Amazon and Brazil. They will be beaten upon by rains and buffeted by winds, yet with what high spirits they commence their journey!

Perhaps the older generations set out with some regret. Bird-banding has already proved that birds are home-loving bodies. Year after year the same bluebird may return to the same nestbox; the same phœbe come back to repair her old nest on a certain beam. Even when nesting duties are over, as again bird-banding has proved, each song sparrow pair, at least, keeps surprisingly close within the limits of its chosen territory. But the youngsters soon roam; and, as the days begin to shorten, the restlessness spreads.

By August the warblers have begun to leave their northern nesting grounds, and the young swallows to gather in companies studding the telegraph wires and the ridgepoles of barns. Who knows what they are chattering about, up there above our heads? They are the younger set, filled with the spirit of youth and adventure. Can you doubt that, when the call comes, they set out on the great journey with eagerness and joy?

Curiously, it is the youngsters that appear to lead the way. Late in September of this year the first group of juncoes appeared in our dooryard: those little gray and white "snowbirds," with the slate-colored hood cut off so abruptly across the breast, and the white feathers in the tail which flash so cheerfully in flight. Eight of the little company were soon wearing the numbered bands of the Biological Survey; and every one of the eight, which included most of the group, was a nestling of the past summer as was shown by the wash of tawny feathers on back and sides. It is often thus with the earlier migrants. How do they know the way? Do a few of their elders act as guides? Or are they urged on by the instinct, born of countless migrations, to follow the shine of rivers and the gleaming line of the coast?

We may feel sad to see the birds leave us, but they are not sad!

There is a day in every autumn when our orchard and garden seem caught in a whirlwind of birds. Flocks of cedar waxwings wheel and dart, marvelously swift on their slender, pointed wings. For pure sport they seem to race each other, or speed hither and yon in pretty formations, each bird keeping its place as they wheel and skim. For pure sport, too, the robins spar with one another in the orchard paths, and splash in the bird bath among the cedars. Myrtle warblers swing on the cords which lead to the bird-banding traps; phœbes and bluebirds flutter about the eaves. The more sober sparrows are busily gleaning seeds, but even their spirits may overflow in snatches of late song.

On such a day, there can be no doubt of the general jollity. I am reminded of one gay young robin who blithely expressed the feelings of the company last fall. He found a red rolling apple beneath the pergola and, mounting it, tried to balance there, like a clown on a ball. Again and again he returned to repeat the performance; feet slipping, apple rolling, wings wildly beating. He was young, he had not a care, he was going *South!*

And now again comes the great adventure. A fair journey to all feathered voyagers, and a safe return in the spring! D. A. B.

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FOUR LEADERS COME TOGETHER

Games Will Figure Large in Southern Conference Football Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 12—Those gentlemen who prognosticate the outcome of football races declare that two of the seven family battles scheduled for the Southern Conference, Saturday, will go a long way toward deciding the 1392 title trend. Four of the acknowledged leaders will meet in the two headliners of the day. Competing for popular interest are the Tulane-Vanderbilt game at New Orleans and the Alabama-Tennessee game in Birmingham. For Tulane the Vanderbilt game looms as the one big stumblingblock in another championship march. Vanderbilt, Tennessee and Alabama all meet each other during the course of the season, and since the championship eleven is expected to come from this group, Saturday's battles are all-important.

Saturday's battles brought the customary thrills to Southern spectators who have been following the game in ever-increasing numbers. Alabama P. I. and Duke played a game of major importance before a large crowd in Birmingham with the Alabamans winning, 18 to 7. For Auburn the victory meant a definite step on the comeback trail that has covered 10 years of indifferent football, and Coach C. A. Wynne has crowned his third year at the college by leading his charges toward the pinnacle they once held. The loss was a temporary setback for Coach Wallace W. Wade, who is making strenuous efforts to give Duke a place in the sun once held by his University of Alabama teams. Auburn's great halfback, Capt. James F. Hitchcock '33, again showed All-American possibilities by his marvelous running and superb punting, while J. W. Kimbrell '34, halfback, showed the speed that has made him known on the track in three flashy runs off tackle and around the flanks that netted as many touchdowns. M. C. Holmes '34, 240 pounds of tackle, started his first major game for Auburn and played flawlessly on the defense. Duke exhibited one of the finest tackle prospects of recent years in F. E. Crawford '34, while Norman James '34, end, showed adeptness at the aerial game by taking a 33-yard pass from Capt. E. L. Mason '33, fullback, and sprinting five yards for Duke's only score.

Zimmerman Is Star

Any connoisseur of ultra-modern football would have been delighted with Tulane and Georgia's battle at New Orleans where brilliant passing and wide-open running featured Tulane's 34-to-25 victory. D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, Tulane half, again placed himself in the forefront of America's great backs with his spectacular running, kicking and passing. Opening the second half he returned the kickoff 25 yards and then dashed 75 yards for a touchdown on the following play. Georgia made desperate attempts to win the game through the air with long passes and runs featuring the attack. William David '35, half, began the Georgia scoring with a brilliant 61-yard dash around end, and Sam Brown '34, half, kept the pot boiling by skirting end for 23 yards and one touchdown, and taking a 20-yard toss and racing 60 yards for a second.

North Carolina was unable to stop W. B. Feathers '34, Tennessee half, in its battle with Tennessee at Knoxville and the Volunteers' 20-to-7 victory pushed them up another notch in the championship quest. Georgia Technology's best eleven for several years was not quite good enough to stop an alert Kentucky team and the Wildcats won 12 to 6 in Atlanta. Kentucky took advantage of a poor Tech punt to score its first touchdown, but both teams missed many scoring opportunities. Stanley Bach '34, half, returned the initial kickoff for 43 yards and an exchange of punts sent the Engineers back to their own 3-yard mark. The Kentucky line swarmed Halfback John Furgeson '34 on his kick and the Wildcats took the ball on Tech's 12-yard line. Ralph Kercheval '34, quarter, then skirted end for a score. Tech scored on a 65-yard march in the third period with Fullback Benjamin Cherry '33 going over, but Kentucky scored in the fourth for a victory when Kercheval passed to H. G. Kreuter '34, end, who fumbled, and Bach caught the bounding ball to run for a touchdown. Unusual punting featured the game with Kercheval kicking for Kentucky, and Ferguson and C. M. Galloway, half, sharing honors for Tech.

Florida Defeats South

Florida inaugurated the season with a 19-to-0-victory over Sewanee at Jacksonville. The game was featured by a 105-yard touchdown sprint by Herbert McAnly '35, young halfback substitute. McAnly's rare feat came in the third period after a Sewanee fumble gave Florida the ball right at its own goal line. Another sophomore went forth to glory when North Carolina State defeated Clemson 13 to 0 at Raleigh. In the second period Ray Rex '35, star half, intercepted a Clemson pass one yard behind his own goal and raced an additional 100 yards to the goal line of his opponents.

V. P. I. continued to show class by defeating Maryland 23 to 0 at College Park. The Gobblers used off-tackle slants to split the Ole Line defense for three touchdowns in the first half, and then sat tight with an impregnable defense through the remainder of the game.

In the principal intersectional game of the day, Alabama defeated George Washington University 28 to 6 before 26,000 spectators in Griffith Stadium. It was a record football crowd for the Capitol City, and J. L. Cain '33, Alabama captain and fullback extraordinary, gave the crowd a fine exhibition in line plunging by gaining 91 yards in 18 tries and making all four of his team's touchdowns. Washington & Lee was swamped 33 to 0 by the Navy gunners at Annapolis, in another intersectional game. In outside games Vanderbilt, a leading contender for the title, played raggedly to defeat a light Western Kentucky 26 to 0. Virginia beat Roanoke, an annual foe, 12 to 0. Ole Miss downed Howard College 26 to 6, while Miss. State was giving its old opponent Miss. College an 18-to-7 drubbing. South Carolina took an unexpected 6-to-0-beating from Wake Forest, and V. M. I. continued to run into misfortune when it was beaten 12 to 0 by little Citadel. Louisiana ran wild to win 80 to 0 from Springhill on Friday night. The schedule for the week-end follows:

Oct. 14—N. C. State vs. Wake Forest, Raleigh; Clemson vs. Erskine, Clemson; South Carolina vs. Wofford, Columbia.

Oct. 15—Alabama vs. Tennessee, Birmingham; Auburn vs. Gerogia Tech, Atlanta; Kentucky vs. Wash. & Lee, Lexington; Louisiana vs. Miss. State, Monroe, La.; Duke vs. Maryland, Durham; Georgia vs. North Carolina, Athens; Ole Miss vs. Centenary, Shreveport; Sewanee vs. Southwestern, Memphis; Tulane vs. Vanderbilt, New Orleans; Virginia vs. Columbia, New York; V. M. I. vs. Davidson, Lexington, Va.; V. P. I. vs. William and Mary, Richmond; Florida vs. Citadel, Gainesville.

McCarthy Signs— Three Places Open

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—The signing of Joseph Vincent McCarthy to a three-year contract as manager of the New York Yankees leaves only three major league managerial posts still to be filled.

At least one of these is virtually certain to be stricken off the list with the probable reappointment soon of George Gibson as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who amazed the experts by finishing second in the National League race this year.

There is more than a little doubt, however, with regard to the managerial jobs open with the Cincinnati Reds and the Boston Red Sox.

The release of Dan Howley left the Cincinnati post wide open. There has been no definite indication yet as to his successor although the name of Donie Bush has been mentioned frequently in connection with the place. Bush, former manager of the Pirates and Chicago White Sox, led the Minneapolis Millers to an American Association pennant this season.

The situation at Boston is a little different. Marty McManus, veteran second sacker, handled the team during the 1932 campaign after the resignation of John (Shano) Collins, but whether Marty will be given a contract for the full 1933 season still is open to question. Owner Bob Quinn was expected back in Boston soon and probably will settle the question shortly.

Connie Mack, of course, is a fixture with the Philadelphia Athletics, and Burt Shotton of the Phillies and Bill Killefer of the St. Louis Browns have just signed three-year contracts, and Bill Terry a two-year agreement with the New York Giants.

Joe Cronin is Washington's new pilot and Charley Grimm of the Chicago Cubs, Stanley (Bucky) Harris of Detroit, Roger Peckinpaugh of Cleveland, Max Carey of Brooklyn and Gabby Street of the St. Louis Cardinals all will be back at the old stand next season.

Bill McKechnie's four-year contract with the Boston Braves expires at the close of next season and Lew Fonseca's contract with the Chicago White Sox also has another year to go.

The reappointment of McCarthy to pilot the Yankees was a certainty, especially after his club had polished off the Cubs in four successive games in the World Series.

McCarthy, who never played a major league game in his life and yet has managed pennant winners in both big circuits, was understood to have been given a substantial increase in salary. It was said the new contract called for at least $100,000 for the next three years.

Misses Rice And Ridley Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 12—John C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., advanced to the third round yesterday in the Greenbrier fall tennis tournament being held on the courts of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club. Virginia B. Rice of Boston and the Longwood Cricket Club, Miss Ridley's chief rival, won her first-round match from Corrella Morris, 6—0, 6—1. Miss Ridley defeated Ellen Bates, 6—3, 6—4, in the second round.

Players in the men's singles tournament brought competition down to the semifinal round. J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defeated Manfred Goldman in straight sets, while Dr. Philip B. Hawk and Fred C. Baggs, both of New York, were extended in their matches. It took Dr. Hawk three hours of play to drive Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, off the courts. The score was 9—11, 6—3, 8—6. Baggs also won a three-set battle, defeating William Bragaw, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., was the other winner of the day.

GREENBRIER FALL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall defeated Manfred Goldman, 6—3, 6—3.

Fred C. Baggs defeated William Bragaw, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin defeated V. C. Hockmeyer, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Dr. Philip B. Hawk defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 9—11, 6—3, 8—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Virginia B. Rice defeated Corrella Morris, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

Joan C. Ridley defeated Ellen Bates, 6—3, 6—4.

Florence S. LeBoutillier defeated Mrs. Goodwin Graham, 6—1, 6—2.

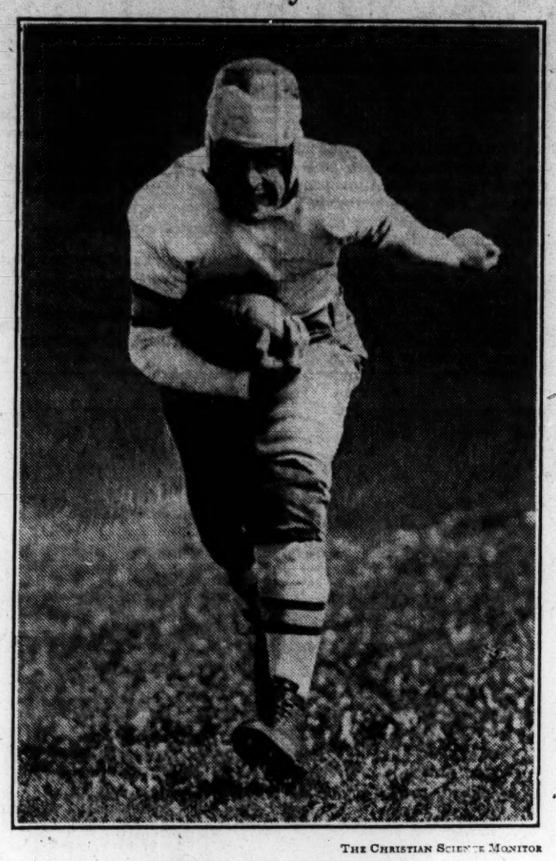
YALE SHIFTS LINEUP

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—A complete realignment split the Yale varsity eleven yesterday, costing four players their places, shifting the positions of two backfield men, and leaving only three linesmen and the quarterback in their original positions. The new lineup showed increased offensive power in an hour of supervised scrimmage yesterday. Both ends were sent to the second string. Felix T. Hughes Jr. '34, who has been a substitute fullback, relieved John F. Hallett '34 at left end, and Walter S. Kimball '34, a freshman star two years ago, took John A. Sargent's place at right end. Sargent is a senior. Victor T. Malin Jr. '34, center, gave way to Joseph H. Johnson, captain of last year's freshman team, while Hillman B. Holcombe '34, a sub-center, was sent to right guard in the place of Willis F. Bronkie '33. In the backfield, Strafford L. Morton Jr., sophomore, was definitely installed as understudy to Robert Lassister Jr. '34 for left halfback, while Joseph P. Crowley '33, right halfback, and Walter B. Levering '33, fullback, exchanged places. Only Robert B. Parker '33, quarterback; F. Clare Curtin '35, right tackle; Robert N. "Bud" Burnam '34, left guard, and Capt. John S. Wilbur '33, left tackle, retained their places.

M. I. T. ELECTS BELL

Richard Bell '34 of St. Louis, Mo., sprint star, has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track and field team. Bell succeeds C. Everett Coon '33 of Montclair, N. J., who failed to return to college.

Leads the Buckeyes on Gridiron



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPT. LEWIS G. HINCHMAN '33
Ohio State University Football Team.

TWO TEAMS ARE TIED FOR FIRST

BIG SIX FOOTBALL STANDING

Teams	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Ag.	P.C.
Nebraska	1	0	12	6	1.000
Oklahoma	1	0	21	6	1.000
Iowa State	0	1	6	12	.000
Kansas	0	1	0	21	.000
Kansas State	0	0	0	0	.000
Missouri	0	0	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 12—Football title controversies will be carried on by four members of the Big Six this week-end, while the two undefeated leaders meet formidable outside competition. Missouri and Kansas State, who had mixed fortune outside the league, struggle in their first Conference engagement at Manhattan, Kan., on Saturday. Two Conference losers meet at Ames, when Kansas faces Iowa State. The winners of league contests, Nebraska and Oklahoma, are to engage Minnesota and Texas, respectively.

Kansas State found less opposition than expected at Salina, Kan., when it met Kansas Wesleyan, the Manhattan eleven winning by a score of 52 to 6, in a night game last Friday. This score was made largely by R. M. Graham '34, fullback, and Douglass Russell '35, halfback, running wild through the Wesleyan team in the first and last periods. Wesleyan's touchdown was scored against substitutes, and they had another one eight yards from completion when Coach A. N. McMillan rushed back the regulars.

Texas Surprises Missouri

Missouri, after putting up a good though losing battle against Northwestern a week earlier, was surprised by a Texas eleven that had done nothing much before, and the Tigers went down under a 65-to-0-avalanche. Texas had beaten a small college and lost to Centenary, 13 to 6, and so the Tigers were totally unprepared for the rout of 10 touchdowns. The Texan Steers turned out to be largely a veteran outfit, led by the 200-pound fullback and co-captain, Ernest Koy, who made four touchdowns. From the start Missouri's line was unable to hold, unlike its preformance at Northwestern. Coach Frank Carideo in explanation said Tiger tackles played in too close. With Texas in possession of the ball most of the time, Missouri never got a chance to organize its offense. This week's rival, Kansas State, defeated the Tigers, 20 to 7, a year ago.

Kansas faces Iowa State with a changed coaching staff. Dissatisfaction with the defeat, 21 to 6, received at Lawrence from the hands of Oklahoma, the Kansas administration demoted H. W. Hargiss to the rank of track coach, and elevated his assistant, Adrian C. Lindsey, former Oklahoma mentor, to the head football post. R. J. Dumm '34, substituting for O. D. Beach '34, star fullback, made the Kansas touchdown in the final quarter, smashing through on plunges.

Iowa State, which looked as if it were developing a fast and elusive team in running up good scores on two practice rivals, slowed up when it encountered the title-defending Nebraskans, and, the latter came out one the long end of a 12-to-6 score. The Cornhuskers scored as a result of two breaks, and the Cyclones rallied strong. After a disastrous first half, due chiefly to fumbles, Iowa State scored on a pass to I. H. Impson '33, right end, over the goal line, and came right back knocking for another touchdown when the game ended. Kansas and Iowa State did not meet last year.

Nebraska a Bit Ragged

Outside of taking advantage of the breaks, Nebraska's play was a bit ragged against Iowa State, as might be expected, as this was its first game. The Cornhuskers will be in much better shape to tackle the powerful Gophers at Minneapolis, who lost a 7-to-0 decision to one of the leading Big Ten teams, Purdue, but showed power. The passing combination of G. H. Sauer '34, fullback, to B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, resulted in one Nebraska touchdown and scored after a 21-yard pass gain and a one-yard plunge by Masterson, while Sauer intercepted an Ames pass and ran 55 yards for the other marker.

Oklahoma seems to be doing first rate by its new coach, Lewis W. Hardage. The Sooners against Kansas showed themselves thoroughly trained in the blocking arts, clearing paths for the two elusive ball carriers, R. L. Dunlap '34, quarterback, and W. N. Pansze '34, right halfback. Dunlap's superb punting restrained the Kansans during the first two periods, and he led the last half attack by scoring two touchdowns and a field goal. Pansze made the other touchdown. Texas defeated Oklahoma 3 to 0 in last year's campaign.

Helen Hicks And Mrs. Vare Advance

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. and Helen L. Hicks, odds-on favorites for the finals of the Hot Springs fall tournament, yesterday progressed one match nearer their anticipated meeting.

Both won easy victories. Mrs. Vare defeated Olga Hoefler of New York, 7 and 6, while Miss Hicks took an 8-and-6 decision from Mrs. Taylor Field of Chicago.

Miss Hicks, however, probably will meet stern opposition in Mrs. Dorothy Vare Hulme of Philadelphia, who yesterday routed Mrs. Charles M. Clark of St. Louis, 8 and 7. Mrs. Hulme was five strokes better than Miss Hicks in the qualifying round and has been playing a consistently fine game.

Mrs. Vare will meet Mrs. Kenneth M. Seggerman of Rumson, N. J., in the semifinals.

After topping the field of some 50 starters in the qualifying round of the men's tournament, Fay Ingalls of Hot Springs was upset at the nineteenth hole yesterday in his first-round match with Irving T. Smith of the Greenwich Country Club. Both had par 3s on the eighteenth, but Ingalls took a 5 on the next hole, while Smith was turning in a par 4.

The other three seeded players advanced to the second round. George H. Flynn Jr. of Pittsburgh won from Clive Alvord, Greenwich, 4 and 3. William H. Platt, Philadelphia, was 1 up on Otto Madlener of Chicago, and Stanley Stone of Milwaukee took a 1-up decision from Arthur Brown of St. Louis. The summary:

WOMEN'S HOT SPRINGS FALL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. defeated Olga Hoefler, New York, 7 and 6.

Mrs. Kenneth M. Seggerman, Rumson, N. J., defeated Mrs. John T. Pirie Jr., Chicago, 4 and 3.

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Mrs. Tylor Field, Chicago, 8 and 6.

Mrs. Dorothy Vare Hulme defeated Mrs. Charles M. Clark, St. Louis, 8 and 7.

MEN'S TOURNAMENT—First Round

Stanley Stone, Milwaukee, defeated Arthur Brown, St. Louis, 1 up.

Thomas R. Hulme, Philadelphia, defeated Raymond F. Moreland, Pittsburgh, 2 up.

Kenneth M. Seggerman, Rumson, N. J., defeated George N. Richard, N. Y., 4 and 3.

William H. Platt, Philadelphia, defeated Joe Field, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Richard Tyner, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Joe Field, Chicago, 3 and 2.

Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Eugene Jennings, Southampton, L. I., 3 and 1.

George H. Flinn Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Clive Alvord, Greenwich, 4 and 3.

McKEEVER SUCCEEDS YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Frank B. York has resigned as president of the Brooklyn National League baseball club and has been succeeded by Stephen W. McKeever, for many years the club treasurer, it was announced today. Pressure of York's legal business was given as the reason for the executive's resignation. He has been connected with the Brooklyn club for more than 20 years. York has served as president for the last three years. He succeeded Wilbert Robinson after the latter had occupied the dual rôle of president-manager of the Dodgers following the passing of Charles H. Ebbets.

WINTER BOAT RACES PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—That winter sailing among colleges students near the Atlantic seaboard finds favor was seen in the approval of a group to the proposal of William L. Crow '33 of Princeton University, president of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, which would carry on sailing of international dingies in an intercollegiate event sometime after the first of the year. If the winter schedule is put into effect it is likely that the races will be held at the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Port Washington, L. I., where interest in winter sailing last year led to the formation of the Frostbite Yacht Club.

MEXICO VS. LA. INSTITUTE

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12 (By the U. P.)—A football game between the National University of Mexico and Louisiana Institute of Lafayette was announced for Oct. 22, to be played in Mexico City. President Rodriguez heads the list making the match financially possible. Louisiana Institute and Mexico inaugurated the international football schedule in 1929, and the schedule was renewed in 1930.

WESTCHESTER TEAM WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 12—The Women's Westchester and Fairfield Golf Association team yesterday captured the Myra D. Paterson Memorial Trophy, defeating teams from New Jersey and Long Island in a triangular match over the links of the Round Hill Club. Westchester-Fairfield scored 16½ points, New Jersey 13½ and Long Island 18.

OHIO STATE HAS 'BIG TEN' HOPES

Coach Willaman Says Prospects Good—Tied by Indiana Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12—"They're the finest bunch of athletes I have ever seen in one squad," Coach Samuel S. Willaman, of Ohio State University's football team said earlier in the season when commenting on this year's Buckeye material. "I believe we have the makings of a 'Big Ten' championship team and if we get our share of the breaks, we'll be on top when the season closes, Nov. 19."

As if to verify Coach Willaman's early statements, the Buckeyes proceeded to overwhelm Ohio Wesleyan, 34 to 7, in the first game. Ohio Wesleyan took the field the following Saturday against a reputedly good eastern eleven, Syracuse, and won, 19 to 12. The Buckeyes last Saturday ran into a snag when Indiana, rated only an average strong eleven this season, held the Ohio Staters to a 7-to-7 score. Whether Ohio State underrated Indiana or is not coming up to expectations remains to be seen.

The Buckeyes have 18 lettermen in uniform and it is from these, with few exceptions, that Coach Willaman has proceeded to build his regular and reserve elevens. The 1931 season was played largely by men competing for their first year in the "Big Ten." Only three regulars have been lost.

The Buckeye coach invited 65 men to turn out for practice and this figure was enlarged to 73 before the first game was played.

Need Two Tackles

Coach Willaman's greatest problem is to find two tackles to replace W. N. Bell '32 and R. J. Haubrich '32, who graduated, while the loss of Capt. S. K. Holcomb '32, may be more readily remedied.

Good end prospects are Sidney Gillman '34 and J. B. Ferrall '33, letterman, along with D. A. Wilson '34, J. F. Kirk '34 and I. B. Werner '33. Kirk was ineligible last season and Werner was not long on the squad.

F. B. Conrad '34 and E. F. Johnson '34 look the most likely tackle veterans, while T. A. Rosequist '34 was declared eligible for play when Western Conference officials waived a 15-hour rule. Rosequist played in the first game of the season last year and was forced to withdraw.

M. D. Varner '33 and J. T. Gailus '34, regulars, will be seen at their old positions at guard, with substitutes P. D. Delich '34 and F. M. Lukz '33 again out for the squad. At center there is R. S. Smith '33, regular, with B. E. Nasman '33, substitute, as understudy.

Outstanding Backfield

The Buckeye backfield will be outstanding, led by C. F. Cramer '34 at quarterback and Capt. L. G. Hinchman '33 at left halfback. Cramer, picked as outstanding quarterback in the "Big Ten" last year, can kick, pass, block and is a broken field runner of note, while Hinchman also has turned into a triple-threat. Other veteran prospects for left halfback are J. Z. Greenberg '33 and T. C. Keefe '34. On the other wing W. M. Carroll '33 is expected to be nominated over M. S. Vidis '34 and J. O. Fugitt '34.

At fullback the duel between M. N. Vuchinich '34 and Watson Welever '34 will be renewed, the former having a bit the better of the argument because of greater playing time. Welever was forced out until late in the season.

Outstanding of the material graduated from the freshmen squad are sophomore end candidates, M. B. Cox '35, Max Padlow '35, and R. H. Granger '35. J. R. Monahan '35 is regarded as one of the best tackle prospects in years. J. H. Hasking '35 and Ludwig Yard '35 may see service at tackle.

The guards probably will have Joseph Livorno '35 and V. T. Tanski '34 as leaders, while J. S. Heyman '35 and George Kabealo '35 are center candidates.

The main fullback prospect from the freshman team is D. H. Wetzel '35, who came to Ohio State after attending Kiski. Other fullback material is G. E. Mandula '34 and J. N. Karcher '34.

Outstanding of the new halfback candidates is J. E. Smith '35. M. T. Oliphant '34, out last season, probably will take Cramer to keep him on the sidelines, while R. J. Heekin '35 and J. A. Thomas '35, the latter playing his first year at football, show promise.

DR. ALEKHINE BEATS MEXICAN CHAMPION

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT STANDING

Players	Won	Lost	Players	Won	Lost
Alekhine	5	0	Gonzalez	1½	2½
Kashdan	4	0	Soto-Larrez	1	3
Asiain	3	1	Acevedo	1	4
Araiza	3	2	Vazquez	1	4
Medina	1½	1½	Brunner	0	3

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and Isaac Kashdan of New York gained further victories in the fifth round of the International Chess Masters' tournament last night. The former now leads with five straight wins and the latter is second with four straight.

Dr. Alekhine had the black side of a Queen's pawn game, which was well handled by the Mexican champion until he lost a pawn in the middle stage. Dr. Alekhine won in 50 moves.

Kashdan also had the black pieces and resorted to the Indian defense. The New Yorker outplayed his opponent in an ending with bishops and pawns, winning in 32 moves.

J. Medina defeated M. Acevedo. Two games were adjourned between Dr. J. Asiain and Col. M. Soto-Larrea and E. Gonzalez and J. Brunner, An adjourned game from the fourth round was won by Dr. Asiain from Acevedo.

U. S. POLO PLAYERS ARRIVE

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12 (AP)—The United States polo squad which will compete in the Argentine open championship and in the international series for "the championship of the Americas" was completed yesterday by the arrival of seven players to join F. Winston C. Guest and Michael J. Phipps, who came by airplane a few days ago. Those who came in the Western Prince yesterday were James P. Mills, Seymour Knox, Elmer Boeseke, J. C. Rathborne, William Post, Stephen Sanford and Carleton Burke, the team manager.

Free Ballooning Not So Free

* * *

Altitude Changes and Navigation Problems Keep Pilot From Finding Time on His Hands

* * *

"FREE ballooning," in its broadest meaning, might be the flight of a toy balloon released by a little boy in Cleveland, Ohio, last year and carried by the air currents to Danvers, Mass., before it was finally recaptured. With about as much ease, far more preparation, and certainly less dismay than the little boy the entrants in the James Gordon Bennett balloon race left the ground at Basel, Switz., on Sept. 25, in the annual race of "free ballooners." First was the United States Navy bag which landed near Vilna on the Polish-Latvian front, 1536 kilometers or 921 miles distant, farthest from the starting point. Second was Mr. Ward T. van Orman piloting the Goodyear VIII, which landed near Kaunas, Lithuania, a distance of 1383 kilometers or 830 miles away.

Permanent possession of the James Gordon Bennett Trophy goes to the United States for capturing the race three years in succession. Mr. van Orman had won in 1929 and 1930 assuring two legs toward victory. There was no race in 1931.

Once up in the air the currents take hold of the balloon and that is all there appears to be to it. Yet, in this seemingly pilotless flight there are definite "anchors" with the earth. Mr. van Orman has been responsible for a good many new anchors such as no other balloonist has possessed heretofore.

Keen of eye, deeply weather wise and expert meteorologist that he is, Mr. van Orman is apparently never satisfied until he knows all there is to know about ballooning. Working with Goodyear Zeppelin engineers he has devised one of the most complete sets of control instruments ever carried in a free balloon. The instrument case as it stood ready to be shipped to Europe recently weighed 10½ pounds.

Most balloonists while racing have with them but two or three simple instruments. One is the altimeter, used by balloonists ever since the Bennett races started, which, by its name, indicates the altitude. The "statoscope" which checks changes in altitude is the other.

Mr. van Orman's instrument board has, however, a new long instrument which serves a fourfold purpose. Each function is controlled by a three-way valve located near the center of the instrument case. When the handle of the valve is upright the instrument serves as a "statometer" indicating small changes of altitude heretofore unrecorded. With the valve handle downward the instrument serves as a very sensitive register of vertical ascents and descents and is then called a "vertimeter." Each division on the scale represents 100 feet and the dial has a total range of speed of 800 feet a minute vertical flight.

Again, when the control handle is turned downward on this elongated instrument, it functions as a "rate of climb" indicator. This is again adapted for lower rates of speed, and in this case measures vertical flight up to 533 feet a minute. A turn to the left of the control handle makes the instrument record extraordinarily high rates of vertical ascent and descent, the extreme values in this case being 1333 feet a minute, encountered but seldom on actual flight.

Mr. van Orman has revised the ordinary statoscope by adding a Dowar flask. Each time the bubble breaks on one side or the other of the flask's U-shaped tube, changes in altitude of 15 feet have occurred.

Racing flights require constant vigilance of 50 hours or more. Mr. van Orman has developed many personal "gadgets" to enable him to conserve strength and faculties as well as ballast and gas on long flights. Among these devices is a recording "alarm altimeter" which, when set for a predetermined altitude, calls the pilot's attention in daytime by a buzzer, at night by a red light, when the balloon goes below or exceeds this altitude. The newest device, an "incremeter," first tried this year at Basel, automatically signals the pilot when small changes of altitude have been obtained. This saves gas and ballast in the early stages of ascent or descent. This instrument is a barometer with a diaphragm of goldbeater's skin. As the balloon ascends the air expands in the barometer, moving the diaphragm outward and making an electrical contact which sounds a buzzer. An automatic safety device relieves excessive pressure when changes of over 175 feet are reached.

In addition an altimeter recording up to 24,000 feet, an eight-day clock especially regulated for celestial navigation, a thermometer, barometer and small lights for instrument board illumination are carried on Mr. van Orman's board. The eight-day clock serves as a fourth chronometer and is an absolute check on the correct time which is necessary for accurate navigation.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

IOWA, SOUTH DAKOTA and MINNESOTA

An Iowa voter whose business forces him to be absent from his county on Nov. 8 or who is physically unable to attend the polls, may vote by absentee ballot, obtained by application to the county auditor not more than 20 days before election day.

If the qualified elector applies by letter, the auditor will send a formal application blank with the ballot. Any elector applying to the county auditor in person not earlier than 15 days before election, may mark the ballot in the office of the county auditor.

Otherwise the absent voter will receive a ballot and return envelope by mail. The affidavit on the return envelope must be subscribed and sworn to before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths. The ballot must be marked before the same officer.

In South Dakota, the voter who will be absent from his precinct or otherwise unable to attend the polls on Nov. 8, may exercise the privilege of absentee voting. Application for a ballot may be made to the county auditor by letter or in person upon blanks furnished by the auditor. The ballot with return envelope will be mailed to the voter, as well as an identification slip, which the voter must subscribe and swear to before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

Not earlier than the twentieth day before Nov. 8, the voter must mark the ballot in the presence of the officer.

In Minnesota the absentee voting law applies to qualified voters absent from their election district, as well as persons unable to go to the polls on Nov. 8.

Application for a ballot may be made in person or by mail to the voter's county auditor not more than 30 days nor later than one day before Nov. 8. The official application blank furnished by the county auditor must be used, and the affidavit printed on the rear of the application must be filled out. In addition the voter must pay 35 cents to the auditor.

The voter will receive a ballot, ballot envelope, return envelope, voter's certificate and an instruction slip, which will tell him how to conform with the absentee voting law in marking and mailing his ballot.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

EINSTEIN TAKES UNITED STATES TEACHING POST

Professor to Direct New Institute for Advanced Study

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Prof. Albert Einstein is coming to the United States to head the new Institute for Advanced Study, according to an announcement by Dr. Abraham Flexner, director of the institute. Professor Einstein has accepted the appointment as professor of mathematical and theoretical physics and will have a home in Princeton, N. J., where the institute will be located.

Dr. Flexner said in a statement issued last night that Professor Einstein would reside at the institute from Oct. 1 to April 15 each year, beginning next autumn. He will devote all his time to the institute, Dr. Flexner announced, and his trips abroad will be during vacation periods, when it is expected he will return to his summer home in Berlin.

Professor Einstein's appointment is permanent which is interpreted to mean that he will make his home in the United States. Doubt, however, was expressed by some of his friends here today that he would become an American citizen, since he has held steadfast to his Swiss citizenship during his long residence in Germany, where his greatest scientific accomplishments were achieved.

It was said that he would, of course, continue his researches and study in Princeton. It is expected, however, that he will complete his work on the unified field theory before the Institute for Advanced Study opens. In this work Professor Einstein seeks to close the gap left by his early theory of relativity and to discover the nature of space, a study he has been engaged in for several years. It is expected that he may go to Mount Wilson, in Pasadena, Calif., this winter in connection with these studies.

Dr. Walter Mayer of Berlin, Professor Einstein's assistant, will come with him to Princeton, having been appointed associate in mathematics at the new institute.

Dr. Flexner also announced the appointment of Prof. Oswald Veblen, leading American mathematician and now professor of mathematics at Princeton University, as a professor in the institute's school of mathematics. Professor Veblen will take up the work immediately and will assist Dr. Flexner in preparing for the institute's opening. His assistant will be Dr. J. L. Vanderslice, a young Princeton graduate.

The Institute for Advanced Study was founded in 1930 by a grant of $5,000,000 from Mr. Louis Bamburger and Mrs. Felix Fuld. It will be housed temporarily in Fine Hall at Princeton University. It is expected that ultimately the institute will be housed in its own permanent buildings in the vicinity of Princeton University.

COTTON MARKET HIGHER

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Early advances on relatively steady Liverpool cables and reports of frosts in the western belt were followed by partial reactions under realizing cotton here today. The midafternoon market was quiet at 6.65 for December with the general list showing net advances of about 10 to 15 points.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Estonia Faces the West

WOMEN OF THE BALTIC SERIES—2

By PHYLLIS LOVELL

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tallinn, Estonia

FROM Helsinki to Tallinn is a matter of four hours—that is, if the ice has melted and the wind, which can at times sweep boisterously down from Russia, is kindly.

Tallinn—Revel, as it used to be called—lies on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland. To the east of it, at the extreme end of the Gulf, is Leningrad; to the west are the islands of the Baltic. South, beyond the borders of Estonia, lie those other countries, Latvia and Lithuania, which, before the revolution of 1917, formed, with Estonia, the Baltic Provinces of Russia.

Tallinn is old. Its streets are narrow and winding; its houses yellow-washed. Low archways lead unexpectedly into ancient courtyards where the early spring sunshine lies in deep pools. The red roofs of the houses rise steep and irregular. Heavy, crumbling towers of limestone, which date back to the time of the Swedish occupation and beyond it, surmount the walls of the little city. Visitors to Tallinn walk in single file and warily, because pavements are exceedingly narrow, and the cobbles of Tallinn's streets harass the feet of those who do not know just how to negotiate them.

From Serfdom to Government

Existence in Tallinn is a little unexpected. In place of a population reflecting picturesquely their picturesque surroundings, the people who crowd the streets of Estonia's capital, spreading over them, as evening draws on, in friendly groups, filling the cafés and the cinemas, are people who dress as Paris dresses, who talk eagerly and with purpose. They are self-conscious people—nationally-conscious—for Estonia, despite its ancient buildings, is young, and Estonia is supremely enthusiastic; supremely anxious to cast aside the effects of eastern influences, to throw in its lot with the West.

Little more than 100 years ago, the majority of Estonians were slaves. Barely a generation ago, although free, they were peasants working in the fields for a foreign master, their highest hope that one day their country might gain autonomy under Russia—never dreaming of real political and social freedom.

When liberation came at the end of the World War, it came unexpectedly. In place of servitude, the Estonian people suddenly found themselves masters of themselves, faced with the unfamiliar tasks of government, and government not only of their own people, but, through a system of autonomy, of the Baltic-German minority, the Russian minority, the Jewish and Swedish minorities which still inhabited the country.

In the Front Ranks

To the woman of Estonia, the situation presented immense possibilities, immense problems, immense need of poise and practical common sense. She turned her thoughts to constructive action. This was natural. The Estonian woman had always shared with man the responsibilities of life and work, had always labored with him side by side, as an equal.

Disciples of Education

When the new Constitution was drawn up in 1919, its most fundamental clause gave to all Estonian citizens equality in the eyes of the law, regardless of "birth, religion, sex, rank or nationality."

Through the years which have followed, the Estonian woman has faced her responsibilities with calm wisdom. She has recognized the need for the substitution of the free for the serf mentality; she has set herself with courage to find her own way.

Her main objective has lain in the direction of education. In the industrial, the commercial and the agricultural schools, the women students outnumber the men in every case—although at the University at Tartu (the old Dorpat) men are in the majority.

She has set herself busily to the formation of women's organizations—the Naisclibi, or Women's Club, has flourished in Tallinn for some four years; the Association of University Women, for six; the Women's Union in Tartu, for 14. The Union of Estonian Women—which is affiliated with the International Council of Women—has worked, and worked hard, since 1921. The Women's Society in Tartu organized itself in the days when Estonia was still under Russia and any sort of organization was extremely difficult.

In Town and Country

In Estonia today there are women lawyers—Miss Hilda Reiman who, in 1930, was the first to qualify; Mrs. Augusta Tannebaum; Mrs. Julia Johnson, and others. And this is a matter of considerable pride, since the law course demands a period of nine or ten years for its completion.

There are women doctors, like Mrs. Emma Lasburg, chief of the medical department of the State Statistical Bureau; and social workers like Mrs. Alma Ostra-Oinas and Mrs. Minni Kurs-Olesk who, in Tallinn and in Tartu, hold each the post of director to the welfare department of the town. There is Miss Tammisson, the engineer, and Mrs. Johanna Pats, director of Rahvaülikool, the big stationery and publishing business in Tallinn. There is the host of women teachers, earning, as civil servants, equal pay with men.

But women of the towns do not really represent Estonia. Eighty per cent of Estonia's rather more than 1,000,000 inhabitants are rural people. The state depends for its existence upon agriculture. Therefore, in grappling with the first problems of the new order of things, woman turned her eyes not so much to the towns as to the country. Townswomen, she said, would adjust themselves; countrywomen must be adjusted.

One of the strongest organizations which has sprung into existence is that of the Countrywomen's Central Association, with its more than 15,000 members. Leading this organization are such women as Mrs. Liis Käbin, who holds the post of president, and Mrs. Linda Einbund, the wife of the President of the Riigi Kogu, or State Assembly.

Educational Centers

Mrs. Einbund, at least, is by no means new to the organization of women. She confesses, and her eyes twinkle, that away back in those days when anything approaching an organization was heavily suppressed by Russia, she still persisted in drawing women together in the attempt to better their social conditions—although she was forced to do it in secret.

Now she has come into her own. Over Estonia, from the north to the south, are springing up centers where countrywomen meet to learn from specially trained teachers (there is a fine new training school for teachers at Kehtna) those important things which make for the betterment of rural existence—weaving, dyeing, gardening, all branches of domestic science.

And over Estonia are spreading in all directions schemes of education which will fit women for the highest responsibilities of citizenship. In most of the women's organizations the discussion of politics is not barred—discussion, that is, of politics in that broad sense which is above party. Leaders declare that, at the moment, it is essential that political matters should be clearly understood.

A New Civil Code

Important things are pending. Among these not the least important is the fact that, in the very near future, Estonia will draw up its new Civil Code.

Estonia's Constitution founded national existence upon the assumption that men and women are equal. So far, so good, say the women's leaders. But Estonia's Civil Code still hangs in the balance.

Up to the present time, all family law—with a few exceptions in respect to the marriage law—has been based upon the old Baltic Code, originally inaugurated by Russia. Under the Baltic Code, married women are ruled by the "communauté légale" and, except by marriage contract, have practically no property rights of their own, and no legal rights as regards their children. But this is to be changed.

For the last two years, a special commission, upon which four women have sat among the men, has considered the formation of an Estonian Civil Code, and the women of the country are watching earnestly and educating with care.

They are in no sort of doubt as to what they want. Two years ago, a women's conference drew up its requests and more than 30,000 women, together with a number of male supporters, petitioned the president of the State Assembly and the Minister of Justice to see that real equality before the law was established socially. The matter is expected to come before the new Assembly which was elected at the end of May.

"You see," says Mrs. Einbund, "we are young enough to benefit by the experience of older countries. We have learned what is necessary."

She looks out through the window of her room to where the sunshine falls across the cobbled street and creeps up the walls to the pointed heights of the red roofs.

"We women in Estonia," she says, "have little need to struggle for economic equality. Our struggle lies in seeing that, intellectually and socially, every Estonian woman is prepared and ready to take her place alongside man in a perfectly balanced State."

[This is the second of four articles on Women of the Baltic Countries. The third will appear next Tuesday.]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE WOMEN OF ESTONIA

From Left to Right: Mrs. Linda Einbund, Wife of the President of the Riigi Kogu (State Assembly) and Particularly Interested in the Problems of Rural Women; Mrs. Johanna Päts, Director of a Large Stationery and Publishing Business in Tallinn; Mrs. Alma Martin, State Supervisor of Home Economics Education.

From the Jewelers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The newest bedside clock closely resembles, in appearance, a small folding camera. It is very compact and excellent for traveling. When opened, the front of the clock turns a somersault to reveal the dial, which is held at the correct angle by invisible springs.

The round watch has now been eclipsed by the baguette watch. Carried out in jewels, platinum, gold, silver or chromium, this new form is so variously developed as to appeal to all tastes and purses. Some of them have colored faces with chromium numerals and leather straps to match the dial; others have the new "jumping hour" dial, where the hour, minute and second are seen through small openings in a metal cover. Many watches show an assortment of different colored wristbands to match different gowns. Such models have the advantage of being adaptable to all types of costumes.

There is at present a tendency to combine carved gems with diamonds. Rubies, emeralds and sapphires are the chief stones employed in this manner. For instance, a brooch has a frame of diamonds which holds a posy of carved jewels falling over one edge in a trail of flowers. Another design of leaves done in carved emeralds allied with diamonds is used for a pair of earrings. The pattern is repeated in a dainty necklace of carved emerald leaves set on a chain of diamonds that suggest dewdrops.

Hats Turn to the Right

By ALIDA VREELAND

HATS off to the right, curls off to the left, brows smooth and ears covered, briefly summarize the facts about hats and hair for the autumn mode. Some hats have almost arrived at the vanishing point. Seen from the left they are practically invisible.



Courtesy of Henri Bendel to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rose Descat Sport Model in Brown Felt and Red Ribbon. Courtesy Henri Bendel.

The hair that will be so very much in evidence on the left side should stay close to the head in small curls or flat waves. In the back, the arrangement must be as smooth as possible to achieve that desired sleek appearance.

A Mode of Phantasies

Dressmaker technique is employed in the higher-priced hats to a point exceeding that of previous seasons. Thus will the lucrative business of copying their engaging subtleties offers unusual difficulties. Patterns are cut and crinoline models worked out before the hat material is touched. Soft fabrics like broadcloth and velvet are especially adaptable to detailed handling. The popularity of these fabrics in millinery ranks will strongly develop the tendency to have hats and costumes matching. Houses specializing in made-to-order wearing apparel anticipate a busy season harmonizing such costumes.



Courtesy of Henri Bendel to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Slashed Brown Velvet for Afternoon or Evening Wear by Bendel.

Held in the hand, these dressmaker hats often crush up into a shapeless mass. But when the very shallow crown is smoothly fitted over an equally smooth head and its soft brim—when it has one—curves softly in its own individual way, one discovers that the new hats must be worn to bring out their best points.

Turbans, toques and sailors in felt, wool fabrics and velvet, present the outstanding hat themes with turbans leading the early showings. When a brim does appear it is more in the guise of a cuff and may take the aspect of a tricorne. Tucks, seams, and fur incrustations diversify the interest on round crowns. Veils will continue an important complement especially among hats devoid of other trimming.

Square-crowned sailors are with us once more in felt and hatters plush. Bands of grosgrain ribbon circle the crowns, ending in short tailored bows or stumpy feather fancies. A daring little black sailor had a high contrast in American beauty velvet ribbon to bind the brim and to tie around the crown and top off the front left side of the crown.

In Surprising Places

Colors stressed in the daytime groups begin with black and brown and then take up Burgundy-red as third important. Much has already been made of this color in silk and cloth dresses. Contrasting notes of bright red, rustic green and white are introduced in bows, feathers or military ornaments.

Bows and "ears" have blossomed forth with pronounced favor this fall. They have a perky way of appearing right on top of the head, or over the left eye or of flaring off at a tangent on the left side toward the back. Examples of clever bow treatments are shown in the two Bendel models illustrated.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bendel Design in Coq Feathers and Green Velvet Ribbon.

A green velvet bow is the highlight of the coq feather toque in shades of gray, brown and iridescent green. Incidentally, this is an ideal hat to wear with the high fur-collared coat. The slashed model with the brisk bow at the left is of golden-brown velvet, formed of curved pieces seamed together and left open for the hair to show. It is a splendid selection for formal afternoon or dinner wear.

Flat and Neat

A Reboux innovation in toque versions is the all-velvet pasted ostrich. Leaf-shaped motifs of this flat ostrich in American beauty were fitted together to form a skull cap. Another model was a miracle of feather work carried out in two tones of tan, giving the impression of summer ermine. It was even twisted into a bow on top.

For sports wear, Rose Descat has created about the largest hat seen this season by the writer; and it is not really large, as can be judged from the illustration. In brown felt with red grosgrain ribbon, it is an indispensible accompaniment to town and country tweeds. Its crown follows the prescribed fashionable line in shallowness and trimming detail—a crease lying across the top and a group of silk-stitched seams curving over front and back.

Chanel sponsors an evening bandeau to hold in stray locks for roof garden dining and outdoor dancing. It twists flatly about the head in Hindu fashion and has a strap crossing the head to keep it from slipping. It is fashioned in black satin, tulle or the costume fabric.

Autumn Coats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The long-popular black cloth coat has at last a formidable rival. The colored coat, modish in line, with or without fur trimming, has decidedly arrived. The autumn openings placed rich browns, dark reds and greens in the leading position, although the tenacity of black is also revealed. Still, the colors have their decided innings, as they have in the dress field. Also as in the dress realm, the capelet becomes the distinguishing fall feature, while a fur cape or pelerine of waistline or hipline depth reaches the topmost levels of fashion importance.

The furs to receive popular recognition on the less expensive coats are lapin, muskrat, seal, Persian lamb and Persian aw, skunk, goat, kid, civet-cat and the caraculs of second and third grade.

⁂

Better-grade coats present also lapin-beaver, seal, chipmunk, lamb and squirrel, dyed in sable and mink browns. There is a notable use, in fact, of all peltry that shows a tendency to striping. Also a great deal of panther, leopard, and mountain leopard-cat are favored by leading houses of design.

The mink coat, actual and dyed in imitation, holds its long uncontested position in all collections of winter coats, perpetuating, of course, a strong preference for mink garnitures on brown, beige, dark green and red and black cloth coats, both medium and high in price.

The new collars are high at the back but have great elegance of contour as they descend to the waistline. The foxes, wolf, wolverine and lynx are the most approved of the long-haired pelts used in the crossover fichu arrangement.

⁂

At the opposite extreme, however, are found the new furless coats. These are frequently of a smartness due to skill in the designing and masterly selection of fabrics, so that fur may be dispensed with without a qualm, for style reasons as well as for economy. One development of the furless type relates a rough-face, nubbish tweed of rich dahlia red, flecked and cross-barred in egg-shell thick fleecy yarns, to a new material, soleil-felt fabric. The dashing shoulder cape and deep cuffs are of the plain red and the coat is lined in silk-crêpe also of this tone. A smart low-crown felt sailor in the dahlia tone was shown with this coat and supplied a completing touch which made it very easy to understand the rising vogue for the furless mode.

Tiny Victorian fur capelets just cover the shoulders of many of the new cloth coats. Occasionally the matching fabric capelet wears a four-inch band of beaver, caracul, lapin, Persian lamb or seal. This band on some of the smartest models, reappears as a hemline detail and upon the lower sleeve section. A tiny turban and muff of the furr add the finishing touch.

Despite the mention of certain preferred furs—important and fashion-wise selections—any fur in good condition can be utilized as fully eligible in the forthcoming season.

The Work That Lies Nearest

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EDUCATION in its many phases has received the attention of women for many years. Long before the passing of the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States women in many places were allowed to vote on matters concemning the schools of the community, and sometimes to hold positions on school boards. Now they are taking an active part in modern progressive educational affairs.

One of the newer educational questions which affects large rural areas is that of rural school consolidation. More than 4000 rural schools are disappearing annually, according to the report of the United States Department of the Interior. This is being accomplished by the absorption of such schools into consolidated educational centers.

Women's clubs, particularly in sections of the country where houses are widely separated, and where severe weather occurs frequently in the winter, are finding in this new development of the school situation a problem requiring organized and constructive consideration. Let a farm woman tell the story as she told it to me:

⁂

"When I knew that the one-room schoolhouse down at the four corners was to be abandoned, and the pupils from this district were to be taken by bus to a larger graded school, I was overjoyed. Mary had been the only scholar in her grade during the previous year; other grades were larger and the school numbered 50 pupils in all, but it just happened that there were no others in her grade. The result was that she lost interest in her studies. There was no coöperation, no one to discuss her lessons with. She tried to 'make' the next grade higher, so that she might not have to recite alone, but she could not seem quite to do that. By the middle of the year her usual delight in school work had almost entirely disappeared.

"But after one winter of the new experiment we mothers in this district found that we were faced with a situation which required careful and coöperative consideration. We talked about it a lot without doing anything, we scolded and threatened to do all sorts of foolish things, but ended by doing nothing. It was the matter of transportation that needed to be adjusted. Previously, the pupils had not minded a brisk walk to school, even in severe winter weather, because at the end of the walk they could enter directly a warm pleasant school room, but, with the new arrangement, they had to walk to the bus route, in some cases 1½ miles, and then they had often to stand without shelter for some time waiting for the arrival of the bus.

⁂

"We had never had a woman's club in our vicinity, but we mothers got together one afternoon to discuss this question which was troubling us and before the afternoon was over we found that we had a community welfare organization, and we gave ourselves that name. We discussed the question in which we were interested. We considered all angles of the matter; wondered if we could erect shelters at different points where side roads intersected the bus route. This, it seemed to us, would not be practical, since it would involve more expense than we were prepared to meet, and would not adequately solve the problem, as the shelters would not be heated.

At this point in our discussion the result of friendly coöperation became apparent. One woman whose home is on the main bus route and near one of the intersecting roads, offered to open her large warm kitchen to the pupils who waited for the bus near there. This was a new idea and two other women at once made a like offer. The problem was solved.

⁂

The women whose kindness has been so much appreciated say that they have been the gainers, as scarcely a day passes in which some child does not bring a gift to them; a glass of jelly, a slip of a house plant, a sample of a new crochet stitch, a friendly note of thanks or a new magazine or book to read. These little acts of appreciation make the days radiant with friendliness.

The new "Community Welfare Club" is seeking this year for new worlds to conquer.

To Protect Hair

It is useful to keep in the top drawer of one's bureau a piece of silk about three-quarters of a yard square, or a man's silk handkerchief, as a protection against the disrupting effect upon the coiffure of narrow-necked frocks or jumpers. If this soft textile is placed over the head, and loosely tied under the chin, the garment will slip easily over the hair, leaving it in order. A silk cap is equally efficient for the purpose.

Strutwear

Strutwear Hosiery

Proud Hosiery for Proud Feet

includes many practical novelty styles in addition to our regular staple line. Investigate and we feel you will invest in STRUTWEAR.

Retail Dealers Wanted

Write for Samples and Details of Exclusive Agency to

STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



A New Gerber Product

Baby's CEREAL

Ready-to-Serve

Long-Cooked in Whole Milk—



THE texture and flavor will appeal to baby. The combination of wholewheat, hulled-oats—added wheat-germ,—with coarse bran particles strained out—makes an ideal starting cereal.

Large 10¼ oz. can 15c *At Grocers and Druggists*

Gerber's

STRAINED CEREAL

Also Eight Varieties of Strained Vegetables

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1

Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest Quality Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair

Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted

Grey or White or Lavender 12 for $1.00

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Smooth, Youthful Skin

Easily Preserved by Famous

HARPER METHOD



The unique methods and preparations originated by Martha Matilda Harper not only preserve the youthful beauty of your skin, but develop every inherent possibility of still greater charm.

Today 500 Harper Method Salons throughout the United States, Canada and Europe enjoy the patronage of discriminating women who have seen new loveliness revealed.

Why not visit one of these famous Salons? See your local telephone book for nearest one. Ask at Salon or your leading department store for Harper Method Preparations for home use.

Send for Trial Jar!

Velvety soft and youthfully smooth skin requires above all complete scientific cleanliness. All deeply imbedded impurities must be removed. For only 10c, to cover packing and mailing, Miss Harper will send you a generous jar of Harper Method Cleansing Cream, which cleanses with exceptional scientific thoroughness.

Miss Harper will also send you her complete Salon Directory and answer any special questions on the care of complexion or hair. Martha Matilda Harper, Inc., Suite 1034-W, 1233 E. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

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The SHEEREST HOSE can be made RUN-PROOF with this marvelous RENSEB RUN PREVENTER, which prevents runs in hose and silk underwear after they have been dipped in it. Prevents runs in MEN'S SOCKS. Send 25c for trial package with directions. Money refunded if not as we guarantee.

AGENTS WANTED

RENSEB PRODUCTS
30 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK

New Peas!

FRESH PEAS—in tins, yes, but packed so quickly after the vines are cut they come to you actually fresher than the so-called fresh peas of the market. Packed at the world-famous sanitary factory at Rochester, Minn. *Full tins* of fresh flavored, sweet, tender peas! Buy them by the case from your Independent Grocer NOW—at surprisingly low prices.



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The beauty you admire in others

May be yours

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HERE is a new beauty secret . . . so easy . . no rigamarole of movements . . just one thing to do . . . and thousands testify to its beautifying action.

Morning, noon and night, enjoy a SEM-PRAY JIFFY FACIAL . . . wherever you are . . . no muss or bother . . . merely push up the SEM-PRAY Creme-stick, rub over face, remove with tissue again SEM-PRAY, then new make-up, and presto a new you!

Your pores are deeply cleansed to grow finer . . beautifying oils promote radiant, girlish skin-texture . . . blemishes vanish and the skin becomes clear and radiant. Your powder and rouge take on new charm, blending to your skin tones to become adorably and irresistably your own skin coloring. No wonder you look years younger.

Rare, beautifying and cleansing oils are compressed into stick form to make SEM-PRAY. The instant it touches your skin, it melts, releasing these precious oils. Because compressed, the 60c size gives a hundred facials. The Handy Purse Size is sold at Ten Cent Toilet Counters. If you can't buy SEM-PRAY, order direct and receive FREE a Gift Size of Powder and Rouge.



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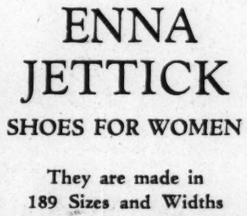
Only a perfect fitting shoe is economical . . . for unless a shoe fits perfectly, it loses its smartness and shape . . . and your money is thrown away!

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SHOES FOR WOMEN

They are made in 189 Sizes and Widths 1 to 12, AAAAAA to EEE



$4.40 and $5.00

Your Enna Jettick dealer can fit you perfectly and stylishly in the model of your choice.

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Take orders from your friends for Scientific QUIXY PLAY SUITS. Endorsed by Parent-Teacher Associations, nursery schools, educators. Patented belt and drop seat enable child to dress self. Save time. Teach self-reliance. New, exclusive designs. Winter season just starting. Liberal commissions. Write for details.

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A $17.50 course for $3.75

For Quick Liquidation, the remaining stock of self-teaching courses published by the Better-English Institute of America is being sold at this remarkably low price.

Fifteen attractive, 32-page lessons with self-checking questions and answers, comprising Vocabulary Development, Grammar, Pronunciation, Enunciation, and Effective Expression. Mail check or money order for course on five days approval.

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If any towel ever deserved a bouquet —it's this one!



MONITOR READERS WILL APPRECIATE THE QUALITY OF THIS MARTEX TOWEL

● It is soft and luxurious, and every downy thread is eager with thirst. It is 22 x 44 in the popular white with colored border pattern—and—amazing news—it is priced at only 35c! Last year a bath towel like this would have cost 60c or more.

Buy them 3 for $1.00 and you save 80c for every dollar that you spend.

But, of course, Martex Towels last so long that it will be years before you realize what a bargain you have bought. We know of Martex Towels in use for 10 and 15 years.

Martex Towels keep their soft, deep texture so long because the Martex underweave is more closely woven than an ordinary towel—each soft thread is locked tight against pulling and loosening.



Martex Underweave — Ordinary Underweave

Ask your favorite department store to show you the

Martex

35TH ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

BATH TOWEL

35c or 3 for $1

Matching Wash Cloths, 4 for 35c

If your own department store cannot supply you, write to Wellington Sears Co., 64 Worth Street, New York City, and we will send your order, postage prepaid. State choice of border colors: blue, pink, green, gold or orchid.

MIDDLE WEST HAS DEFINITE TRADE UPTURN

Conservative Business Reports Show Gains in Many Fields

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Continued evidence that a definite upturn in business is under way has been forthcoming from numerous trade centers in the middle West during the last two weeks.

The reports, however, reflect conservatism rather than enthusiasm, this being no doubt due to the nearness of the presidential election and the uncertainty as to the outcome.

There are many indications of mounting sales, both wholesale and retail. Substantial improvement was reported by the large mail order houses for September.

Wholesalers have been busy filling replacement orders. In an interview Frank S. Cunningham, president of Butler Brothers, one of the largest wholesale establishments in the country and which also operates a chain of more than 100 retail stores, stated that his company's sales in dollar volume are currently running about equal to a year ago, adding that this ratio is considerably better than that of the earlier months of 1932. As selling prices average approximately 18 per cent below a year ago, the current volume represents a substantial increase in the physical volume of goods sold.

Middle West leaders also derived considerable encouragement from increases in electrical power production and the revenue freight car loadings of carriers operating in this territory.

On the other hand, the automobile industry has not been so active, having reported a decline in sales as well as production. Opinion as to the probable trend of the automobile industry is divided. Some optimists are looking for an upturn in the last quarter, while others hold that production during the final three months will be mostly in preparation for new models and therefore not significant so far as car volume is concerned.

The steel trade, while operating far below the normal seasonal increase, has entered the final quarter with hopes of at least some improvement. Recent increases in output, it is stated, reflect chiefly miscellaneous buying in small lots.

The security markets have been sharply reactionary, particularly during the last week. The Chicago exchange has been weak along with the other markets of the country, but trading has been on a materially reduced scale. During last week the average price level here fell several points.

Treasury Issue Oversubscribed Eighteen Times

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—While public utility and industrial corporations are finding it difficult to obtain money through publicly selling bond issues, and the railroads are not even making an effort, there is one creditor which, it was clearly demonstrated this week, stands in unusually high favor.

This favored creditor is the United States Treasury. An offering of $450,000,000 of 4½-year 3 per cent treasury notes this week was oversubscribed 18 times over. Applications for the notes reached the huge total of $8,368,000,000.

The latest statement, dated Oct. 5, of resources and liabilities of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, showed that they held $1,851,000,000 of government securities against $738,000,000 the year previous, a gain of $1,113,000,000 in a year, or 151 per cent. However, in the case of the Reserve banks, a primary reason for this increase in government bond-holdings has been to relax credit.

The commercial banks have also shown a pronounced liking for government securities. The weekly condition statement based on consolidated figures furnished by the reporting member banks of the Reserve system, showed on Oct. 10 that the member banks had total investments of $8,245,000,000. This consisted of $5,003,000,000, or 61 per cent, in government paper and $3,242,000,000 in other securities.

One year ago the reporting member banks had total investments of $7,831,000,000, of which $4,194,000,000, or 54 per cent, was in government securities and $3,637,000,000 in other securities.

LUMBER BOOKINGS DROP OFF SOMEWHAT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—New business at lumber mills the week ended Oct. 1 was not so large as any of the four preceding weeks, falling 7 per cent below the average of those weeks, reports to National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering 615 leading softwood and hardwood mills show.

These orders for the week ended Oct. 1 totaled 168,965,000 feet, and were 44 per cent above production, compared with corresponding percentage the previous week of 54 per cent, 68 per cent the week ended Sept. 17, and 26 per cent for 39 weeks of the year to date.

DIVIDENDS

Electric Power Associates, Incorporated, declared dividends of 15 cents each on the class A and common stocks, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

New England Equity Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Union Trust Company of Baltimore declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 15, placing the issue on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with $2.40 previously.

UTILITY BOND ISSUE

A banking syndicate is making a public offering of $7,500,000 Union Electric Light & Power Company of Missouri general mortgage 5 per cent bonds, series due 1957 at 99¼ and interest to yield slightly more than 5 per cent. The company is a North American Company subsidiary.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie reports for the eight months ended Aug. 31 net of $719,777 after charges, or $3 cents a share (par $50) on 363,634 shares, compared with $2,000,049, or $2.31 a share a year before.

Stock Exchange Holiday

The leading stock exchanges and most of the commodity markets of the United States were closed today in commemoration of Columbus Day. It also was a general bank holiday.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Scotch the Tax Dragon

THE tax dragon is no longer safe in its governmental lair. The flaming sword of public indignation has it on the defensive, if not on the run. On all sides arises the call to relieve the burden from the backs of the workers, the real estate owner and industry itself.

Paul Shoup, vice-chairman of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, speaking in Los Angeles this week, said that the national tax bill is greater than the entire principal amount of the war debt owed the United States by the European countries, and asserted that present-day taxation was nothing less than picking the pockets of the individual by a collective group for their benefit.

E. G. Grace says that the living by the Government beyond its means, necessitating these high taxes, becomes a barrier to the recovery in business. The Bethlehem Review, for which Mr. Grace writes, says that the cost has now risen to $500 per family annually. Of this sum, $150 goes to Washington, $75 to the state and $275 to the local community. Since 1913 the total cost of being governed has jumped 400 per cent. The taxpayer, who is everybody, thinks it is time to scotch the dragon and pierce its governmental scales.

The truth that it is more blessed to give than to receive may find international exemplification in the realm of the war debts. Cancellation of the war obligations has been on many tongues both in this country and overseas. There are 15 European countries that owe the United States about $11,500,000,000 which they are pledged to pay in 60 years. Recently came the proposition by Mark O. Prentiss, one of the founders of the Council on Foreign Relations, that we use this debt to foster our foreign trade. He says: Let each country pay us in 1933 what is due us, the money to be paid over to our farmers and manufacturers who would hand over to the Government an equal amount of products which would be given to the same debtor companies. Thus the American people would get direct benefit from collection of the debts, since the money would stimulate trade, industry, transportation, finance and employment as well. The debt would thus gradually be canceled and foreign countries would be getting immediate value for money paid out. Such a procedure would be undeniably a gift, but it is a gift of goods and not of money. It would be an annual gift and not the cancellation of the debts in toto, which it must not be forgotten, represent less than 2 per cent of the national budget of these countries.

A Sea of Debt

Floating on a sea of debt! Is that a correct picture of the ship of state? All civilization rests on debt, says a well-known writer on finance, because it is "commercially motivated by credit." The greater our prosperity the greater our collective debt, and now our total debt, that of all corporations, local, county, state and federal governments, and such as is included in mortgages, loans by banks and on insurance policies, as well as retail installment paper, aggregates the enormous sum of about $200,000,000,000. It is estimated that the nominal wealth of the United States is about the same amount. National wealth in 1929 was put at $360,000,000,000. It has dropped $120,000,000,000. This debt is impossible of payment at present price levels, is the contention. The only remedy, if we are not to have wholesale repudiation, is a rise in the price level. And some are arguing that the price level cannot be raised unless the dollar is deflated, that is reducing the gold content of the American dollar. Prof. Irving Fisher may be right in his contention that our monetary unit should be shrunk.

G. R. E.

UNION ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER

A banking group headed by Dillon, Read & Co., and including Chase Harris Forbes Corp., Bankers Trust Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., the N. W. Harris Company, Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc., is making public offering of an additional issue of $7,500,000 5 per cent general mortgage gold bonds, series due 1957 of the Union Electric Light & Power Company of Missouri. These bonds, which are dated April 1, 1932, and due April 1, 1957, are priced at 99½ and interest, yielding over 5 per cent.

GENERAL MOTORS SALES

Domestic retail sales of General Motor cars and trucks in September showed further narrowing of the decline from last year. The decrease from 1931 was 39.9 per cent, the smallest for any month this year since February, when it was 32.1 per cent, compared with decreases of 46.7 per cent in August, 61.4 per cent in July, 44.8 per cent in June and 48.3 per cent in May.

UNITED STATES NOTES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 — Acting Secretary of Treasury Ballantine announced total subscription to the $450,000,000 3 per cent 4½-year Treasury notes was $8,368,000,000, or approximately 18 times the amount sought. Of the total $318,162,000 represent exchange subscriptions in payment for which maturing certificates were tendered. These subscriptions were allotted in full. Details of cash subscription and allotments will be announced later.

NORTHWEST BANCORP. DEPOSITS

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12 — Deposits of banks in Northwest Bancorporation group increased $13,011,000 in September to $317,174,000, compared with $304,163,000 Aug. 31. Banks of the group in Minneapolis and St. Paul gained $5,214,000 during the month.

ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATES

Electric Power Associates, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 income from dividends and interest of $144,649 after expenses. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 income after expenses was $553,741.

WOOL MARKET ACTIVE WITH GOOD DEMAND

Buyers Want Mid-November Delivery—Mills Have Many Orders

Wool merchants declare that there is a very strong demand for the products of the wool manufacturers at the present time.

Night shifts have become common among the mills, in consequence of the heavy demand which has arisen for fabrics for prompt delivery.

Mostly, the call has been for goods which could be delivered by mid-November but some of the manufacturers report that they have sufficient orders in hand to keep them in continuous operation to capacity up to the end of the calendar year.

Against the orders in hand, manufacturers have generally covered the major portion of their requirements, and in some instances have fully covered against their contracts, in raw materials. Consequently, the business which is now being done in the wool market is limited in volume and in the number of sales being made.

Interest is being shown in a small way in both woolen and worsted wools and in fine as well as in medium qualities.

Buyers Favored

As is usual, in a dull wool market, prices are slightly in favor of the buyer. Some business appears to have been done at prices quite up to recent quotations.

On the other hand, there has been some business done at prices which have been slightly lower. Fine and fine medium territory wools of fair French combing to good staple in length have been sold this week mostly in the range of 42@47 cents, while for the best graded fine staple territory and bright fleece wools not over 50 cents, clean basis, is procurable, which means 20@21 cents in the grease for Ohio delaine wools.

Half-blood combing wools of the best territory type are quotable at about 45 cents, clean basis, with average wools to be had around 42 cents and Ohio bright types are quotable at 20@21 cents in the grease. Medium combing wools have been a shade easier.

For the woolen mills, there has been some demand in nearly all qualities in small lots. Three-eighths clothing territory wool has been sold at around 36@37 cents clean basis. Fine scoureds are in fair request, with good fine A supers bringing around 50 cents, while No. 1 New Mexican continues to move at about 48 cents.

There is some call for scoured B lambs—slightly tinged—at 36@37 cents for good lots. Grey B supers are quotable at about 28@29 cents for the best wools with some houses holding still at 30 cents for the lighter shades, while the dark wools are quoted mostly from 25 to 27 cents.

Noils keep fairly steady with good white domestic clear fine lots quotable at 35 cents. Other qualities are steady in price. Wool wastes are firm.

New Offering in West

In the West there is a good deal of interest being shown in the offering tomorrow at San Angelo, Texas, of some 3,500,000 pounds of spring wools, which are to be sold at sealed bid sale. In view of the quieter market and somewhat lower prices prevailing in the eastern seaboard markets, it is a question whether or not the warehouse men will be willing to sell the wool.

Meanwhile, the fall Texas clip is being gathered into the warehouse. A little of this wool has been sold at 10 cents recently, but this price probably will not be paid for the balance of the clip.

The overseas markets are steady. Sales in Sydney and Melbourne have shown no change in values from those prevailing a week ago.

London is closing this week, with a rather quieter market on a basis somewhat under the opening levels. The Continent has been buying merinos freely in London at about 5 per cent under opening rates.

Carpet wools have been in better demand and imports have been increasing somewhat of late. Prices are steady on the basis of 12 to 15 cents clean basis for the best wools, with some holders wanting a shade more.

Mohair is in modest request at steady rates. The fall clip is practically out of the growers' hands.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

FOREIGN

London — Gilt-edged securities were again a strong feature on the stock exchange. British funds advanced under general buying and better Paris and overnight Wall Street reports. Other sections also improved and the market closed firm.

Paris—Prices hardened on the Bourse, due to better news from abroad and buying for the Oct. 15 settlement date. Rentes and international issues improved and the closing was well sustained.

Berlin—Trading was cheerful on the Boerse throughout the session and prices advanced about a point. The closing was firm.

SAN FRANCISCO BANK DEPOSITS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12—An increase in deposits of more than $1,900,000 for the three months ended Sept. 30, last, is reported by the Crocker First National Bank and Crocker First Federal Trust Company of San Francisco in a consolidated statement just issued in accord with the quarterly bank call of the United States Comptroller of Currency. The increased deposits are regarded as a likely reflection of improving business conditions in San Francisco. Figures on deposits show a total of $110,611,461 for the quarter just ended, as compared with $108,685,794 for the three months ended June 30, last. The increase amounts to $1,925,677.

MARINE MIDLAND EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Combined net earnings after taxes of the Marine Midland Corporation and its constituent banks, trust companies and security affiliates for the quarter ended Sept. 30, adjusted to Sept. 30, minority interests, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange, were $1,550,159. Combined net earnings for the first nine months of 1932 were $4,808,315.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE

The net loss of telephones in the Bell System for September was slightly less than 90,000, compared with losses of 268,000 in July and 201,000 in August. The results in September, compared with the previous month, are better than the seasonal variation.

BRITISH TRADE IS STIMULATED BY AGREEMENTS

Cotton Milk and Railway Outlook Is Improved by Industrial Peace

By EVERARD COTES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The October trade outlook in Great Britain is brightened by the restoration of peace in the cotton industry and among the milk distributors. The railway position has also improved with agreements which are likely to be implemented for closer coöperation both among the main lines and with competing road traffic.

The cotton wage settlement is especially important. It has brought back into employment 170,000 workers on the weaving side of the industry who has been idle for four weeks. It has also resulted in the setting up of conciliation machinery not hitherto existent, whereby differences between Capital and Labor in this industry will in the future be submitted to the cooling effects of third-party influence before direct action is resorted to.

This means the interposition of a waiting period in which deadlocks such as have occurred in a number of mills during the last three years will have improved prospects of being resolved.

Cotton Dispute Costs

The £12,000,000 which the cotton dispute, now happily ended, is estimated to have cost, has not therefore by any means been entirely wasted. Thorny questions are still to be settled. A new wage scale for 200,000 spinners is pending. The reinstatement of weavers who walked out and were replaced in individual mills before the general stoppage occurred is also in dispute. Here, however, an understanding has been reached for "generous interpretation" of the situation on the part of the employers.

Shipping is another British industry where prospects have become brighter during the last month, chiefly owing to increased demand for grain freight. Here, however, London Stock Exchange quotations under the influence of cheap credit jumped so much ahead of realities in the early part of September that some recession has since occurred.

Returns collated by the Bank of England show that world stocks of such basic commodities as wheat, cotton, sugar, rubber and tin, are still so much above those existing before the slump began as to discount expectation that the surplus will be at all quickly worked off.

On the other hand, the Westminster Bank points out with justice in its September review that the mere fact that prices are rising may induce consumers to replenish their supplies which under conditions of hand-to-mouth buying have become distinctly attenuated.

New Financial Developments

Two developments pointing to the growth of responsibility in London financial circles have meanwhile occurred. One of these is the formation of an association to enable some 250 trust companies representing capital totaling £300,000,000 to speak with a united voice. The other is an internal reform in the Bank of England, designed to increase the number of full-time directors of that semi-national institution. This change is to enable first-class talent not hitherto available to be engaged. For this purpose power has been taken to increase by £30,000 the £15,000 hitherto devoted to the remuneration of the bank's court of directors.

This should tend to meet the complaint often made against the Bank of England to the effect that its directorate is amateurish. It may also prove a first step toward increased public control of banking generally, since the additional experts now to be appointed are likely in some cases at least to be drawn from the Government services.

It is also significant because the two British progressive political parties, i. e., Liberals and Labor, both make control of public investment a prominent feature of their programs. The object is to direct the flow of new capital into channels where it is likely to do most good to the nation.

Preference, for example, might be given to a loan for new houses over one for constructing a race-course. For this purpose the setting up has been advocated of a public licensing authority for new issues. This would be facilitated if the Bank of England were less of a private enterprise than is now the case. It may be added that the British Stock Exchange already disallows dealings in certain classes of speculative loans.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN SECURITIES

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Based on market values of Sept. 30, 1932, the American European Securities Company states the appraised net assets available for the common stock, after allowing for all known liabilities of the company and the preferred stock outstanding at its liquidating value, including accumulated and unpaid dividends, amounted to $1,061,125, or $2.99 a share, compared with $1,627,633, or $4.59 a share, on Dec. 31, 1931, on 354,500 common shares outstanding. Market value of the company's investment securities on Sept. 30, 1932, was $9,185,085.

PHILADELPHIA CO. EARNINGS

Philadelphia Company reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31:

	1932	1931
Gross	$50,226,200	$58,703,936
Net after taxes	24,021,015	29,690,863
Total income	25,384,450	31,074,016
*Net income	10,426,544	15,568,867
Surplus after preferred dividends	6,704,071	11,963,399

*After interest, rentals, depreciation, amortization, etc.

UNITED STATES STEEL COMMON

Floating supply of United States Steel common Sept. 30, as indicated by stock in brokers' names, was 1,241,557 shares or 14.27 per cent of the 8,703,252 shares outstanding, an increase of 145,520 shares since June 30, 1932, when the supply was 1,096,057 shares or 12.60 per cent of the total. Floating supply Sept. 30, 1931, was 1,145,383 shares or 13 of the total issue of 8,703,079 shares.

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY

Duquesne Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 net of $12,640,887 after taxes, depreciation, amortization, interest, etc., equivalent to $45.96 a share (par $100) on 275,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred, compared with $14,864,359 or $53.83 a share on preferred for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1931. All the common is owned by Philadelphia Company.

GREAT NORTHERN LOADINGS

ST. PAUL, Oct. 12—Great Northern in September loaded 9182 cars of grain, compared with 8902 a year before. Loadings of grain in nine months totaled 53,125 cars, compared with 74,813,

Motor Companies Show Sales Gains

WHILE reports show that the automobile industry as a whole is rather quiet and appears to be waiting for the impetus of new models, a number of the companies are showing gains. Studebaker Corporation reports that both sales to dealers and dealers' sales to consumers in August and September were larger than in July, and that the outlook is good for substantial improvement. Cadillac-La Salle sales increased throughout each 10-day period of September and finished the month with a total equal to the August volume. August sales were 40 per cent ahead of July. The outlook, says J. C. Chick, general sales manager, is for equally good activity during October.

The De Soto Motor Corporation shipped 1336 cars in September, an increase of 27 per cent over August and a gain of 13 per cent over September, 1931. The Graham-Paige Motors Corporation reports a sharp increase in foreign shipments during September, the gain being 66 per cent over the preceding month, and 63 per cent over September of last year.

Improvement In Demand For Chicago Steel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Although the accumulation of rail orders which a week ago warranted a rise in steelmaking operations from 14 per cent to 16½ has been largely worked off, a slight improvement in demand which is manifest in practically all finished products has permitted not only retention of this rate but also a gain of a half point to 17 per cent.

The fact that demand continues to be so well diversified and is so largely the sum of small requirements affords considerable encouragement. Sentiment is better than in several weeks.

Pig iron continues to outrun finished products. It is believed that October shipments will show an increase of 50 per cent over September, continuing the rate of gain of September over August, estimates of October having been revised in the last few days. Scrap, however, remains dull, needing the spur of another buying movement to revive it. Dealers observe that scrap is waiting for other markets to catch up.

There are no important developments in price. An adjustment downward in tin plate appears probable; otherwise, third quarter levels have been continued. In fact, with individual needs so small price is not a primary factor in recent transactions.

Of the 36 steel works blast furnace stacks, eight are blowing.

STEADY UP-GRADE STOCK MARKET IS SEEN BY EXECUTIVE

A steady, up-grade market is now but a matter of months, in the opinion of Ross Beason, president of the Administrative and Research Corporation, New York.

"The American public definitely is stock minded," Mr. Beason said, "more so now than ever before. It is an intelligent stock consciousness.

"The average investor has learned to look more closely to the basic soundness of corporations, the stock of which he contemplates buying. Diversification also has become an established investment policy with both large and small security buyers."

GOODYEAR TIRE OF CANADA PROSPERS

MONTREAL, Oct. 12—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada in the first three quarters of its fiscal year covered the full year's dividends on both preferred and common after providing usual reserves for depreciation, obsolescence and accrued taxes, said President Carlisle in a letter to stockholders. Unit sales by the Canadian rubber industry the first three quarters showed a decline of 30 per cent from last year, and he foresees no material improvement the final quarter.

The company has made heavy purchases of crude materials at the low level of the market, and higher prices for cotton and rubber would materially improve its competitive position. Mr. Carlisle predicts better business in Canada in 1933 than in 1932, and finds general conditions throughout the world now showing some improvement, but solving of various international economic problems is slow, and export business depends on such progress.

TRANSFER TAX PLAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A plan to do away with a double transfer tax in cases where sales are made by a broker's branch or correspondent office is being considered by Commissioner David Burnet of the internal revenue bureau. At present, where a branch office sells stock and cannot get the certificate to New York by 2:15 p. m. the day after the sale, it is necessary for the broker to borrow the stock from himself for delivery, thus requiring a tax on the borrowed stock and another tax on the sale.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC

Louisville Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31:

	1932	1931
Gross	$10,101,519	$10,861,315
Net after taxes	5,391,793	5,901,524
Total income	5,811,638	6,181,168
*Net income	3,221,795	3,720,925
Surplus aft pfd divs.	1,864,037	2,355,559

*After interest, depreciation, depletion, amortization, etc.

STEEL OPERATIONS HIGHER

Steel ingot production for the week ended Monday is placed at 19½ per cent of capacity in a compilation by Dow, Jones & Co., Inc. This compares with better than 17½ per cent in the preceding week and with about 17½ per cent two weeks ago.

ENGLISH COMMERCE

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of September: Total imports, £54,260,000; exports of British products £26,220,000; reexports, £2,900,000; total exports, £29,120,000; excess of imports, £25,140,000.

FAR EASTERN RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON, Oct. 12—Estimated dealers' stocks of crude rubber at Singapore, Penang and other Malayan centers totaled 23,622 tons at the end of September, compared with 23,678 at the end of August. Port stocks were 4353 tons, compared with 3917 on Aug. 31.

Outlook Is For Strengthening Of Securities

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Security prices, which developed evidences of weakness in the third week of September after a rise from July of more than 100 per cent, punctuated by only one break in mid-August, are in line for further slow recession.

This is the outlook as seen by many market observers but, according to Gage P. Wright, president of the Business Economic Digest which makes a weekly weighted average of the forecasts of more than a score of nationally known economic and financial services, the weighted consensus looks for an early renewal of strength among securities. In other words, it is believed that the reaction will be temporary, and not the beginning of a real decline.

Those who look for a reaction point to the fact that the advance of business has scarcely kept pace with that of the security market so that, either business must forge quickly ahead or the security market must be expected to lag until business catches up. At the same time few believe that a prompt recovery of prices is not in sight, whether or not an immediate recession is recorded.

"Current conditions are vastly better than they were in June," said Mr. Wright yesterday in expressing his concurrence with those who look for a continued bull market. "Not only has the pendulum of sentiment swung away from the extreme of pessimism but, in addition, commodity prices have advanced: some progress has been made toward removing the barriers to a resumption of world trade, and the credit situation has become easier.

"For this reason, if for no other, I believe that stock prices were entitled to the rebound from panic levels which they had registered, and I see nothing to indicate that their advance is now to be halted for more than a market readjustment."

STOCKS OF HOG PRODUCTS DECLINE

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Stocks of hog products at Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis and East St. Louis show liberal reductions as compared with a month ago.

Large stocks at the seven points aggregate 50,805,000 pounds, or 26,731,000 pounds less than a month ago, and compare with 46,064,000 pounds on Sept. 1.

Reduction during the past month was the largest for the period since 1928.

Total stocks of meats are 220,099,000 pounds, a decrease of 32,240,000 pounds in September and compared with 181,503,000 pounds last year. The decrease in meats was the smallest for the period in over five years.

SOUTHERN COLORADO POWER

Southern Colorado Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31:

	1932	1931
Gross	$1,928,860	$2,172,150
Net after taxes	891,539	1,032,334
*Net income	416,940	459,773
Surplus aft pfd div.	119,167	192,000

*After taxes, interest, depreciation, etc.

STORE PURCHASES BY GOLD

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—New York department stores report women paying for purchases with $5, $10 and $20 gold pieces. This is the first time since the readjustment set in that gold offerings at department stores have been frequent enough to attract interest.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—Department store sales showed an increase from August to September, greater than the estimated seasonal amount, the Federal Reserve Board announces. The report is based on 497 stores in 221 cities.

FEWER COMMERCIAL FAILURES

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—The lowest mark in more than a year was reached last week when only 493 commercial failures were reported, according to Dun's. The figure was 540 for the preceding week and 518 in the like week a year ago.

CANADIAN BANK DEBITS UP

OTTAWA Oct. 12—Bank debits in Canada in August totaled $2,116,000,000, a gain of 4.3 per cent over July after seasonal adjustment, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Consols for money 56¾; De Beers 4; Rand Mines 3⅞; money ½; discount rates: Short bills ⅝@⅞; three months' bills ⅞@⅞ per cent.

Coal Industry Renders Aid To Its Employees

One of the outstanding instances of assistance rendered its employees by an American industry is the record of the bituminous coal industry in assisting its employees in their efforts to help themselves by the maintenance of vegetable gardens at the mines.

The mining companies found themselves face to face with a condition and not a theory; hence they set themselves to the task of helping their employees procure food at the least possible cost, and to the development of other measures of relief.

A survey by the National Coal Association, covering 1931 and 1932, of only a small part of the industry, which, however, is representative of the whole, brings out some striking facts regarding this movement.

An analysis of the reports of 153 mining companies shows that 29,636 families, or 66.7 per cent of the 44,437 families occupying company homes, maintained gardens in 1931 that materially reduced the cost of living for the mine workers and their families during that time when conditions made it impossible to give the men full-time employment, and that the 1932 program was launched on a considerably larger scale.

A relatively few companies calculated the acreage involved in these gardens, but on the basis of the figures furnished by those reporting acreage, it is a conservative estimate that there were under cultivation in 1931 over 75,000 acres of garden tracts.

With an analysis of the reports of not more than one-third of the mining companies resulting in this acreage, it is safe to assume that in the industry as a whole over 200,000 acres were devoted to this undertaking.

Continuance Of Gains In Steel Market Likely

Steel business is gaining slowly, but confidence still exists that there will be an extension of the gradual improvement of recent weeks, despite the depressive influences of the presidential election campaign and declines in security prices, says the Iron Age.

Ingot production for the entire country is estimated for this week at 19 per cent of capacity, compared with the calculation for September by the American Iron and Steel Institute of 17.34 per cent. Last month's output of raw steel was the largest since May, and the rise in the daily rate, which was 21.6 per cent as compared with August, was the first since February.

The gain of 15,495 tons in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation for September, while smaller than was expected in view of large orders for forward delivery that were placed on the corporation's books last month, nevertheless has some favorable significance in that it is the second small increase following 16 months of decline.

BALTIMORE POWER SALES

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12—Industrial sales of electricity of Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, exclusive of power supplied to Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Company, totaled 31,557,769 in August, compared with 37,299,381 the 1931 month, off 15.39 per cent. Industrial sales of power for eight months were 256,307,535 kwh., compared with 286,266,425 the like 1931 period, off 10.47 per cent.

UNITED STEEL WORKS

BERLIN, Oct. 12—Sales of United Steel works for the year ended Sept. 30 totaled 523,000,000 marks, compared with 843,000,000 in the preceding year. Export sales amounted to 203,000,000 marks, compared with 378,000,000 in the 1930-31 period. Compared with 1929 sales have declined 66 per cent. Liabilities of the company are unchanged. Profit statement has not been published yet, but the company will show a substantial loss for the year.

NORTHERN STATES POWER

Northern States Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31:

	1932	1931
Gross	$33,129,663	$33,888,774
Net after taxes	16,692,734	17,181,360
Total income	16,862,881	17,413,680
*Net income	8,039,595	8,820,658
Surplus aft pfd divs.	2,922,484	3,857,888

*After interest, depreciation, amortization, etc.

LOFT OPENS BALTIMORE STORES

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Loft, inc., operating the Mirror chain of candy and tea-room stores in New York, Brooklyn and Newark, will extend its field by opening two stores in Baltimore. Officials estimate total annual sales volume of these stores at $300,000.

HOG PRICES LOWER

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Average price of $3.71 per cwt. received here for hogs for the week ended Oct. 8 was 9 cents under the preceding week and the lowest average since May 28 when $3.19 per cwt., the record bottom price for 1932, was registered.

MID-CONTINENT CRUDE ADVANCED

Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Company has advanced mid-Continent crude oil 12 cents a barrel, effective Oct 15. The advance applies to Oklahoma, Kansas, North and North Central Texas and also East Texas. The top price will be $1.12 a barrel for 40 gravity crude.

MARION STEAM SHOVEL CO.

Marion Steam Shovel Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $416,896 after interest, depreciation and obsolescence charges. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss was $137,920.

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RAILWAY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Members of the American Railway Association at the annual convention in Chicago on Friday will decide whether the Railroad Credit Corporation will continue in existence after next March.

Under the terms of the corporation's constitution, the obligations imposed upon the roads subscribing to its financing are not effective after next March, and if the agency is to have its existence continued as a credit medium, action to that end must be taken at Friday's session.

TO BUILD BOX CARS

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announces that 1285 box cars will be built with the $2,000,000 "work loan" just negotiated with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Altoona works will build 485 of the cars, 400 will be constructed at the Pitcairn shops in the Pittsburgh district, and 400 at the Enola shops, near Harrisburg.

GEORGIA PROGRESS

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase affecting 4000 textile mill workers and increases in business which mill officials said have brought activity to levels higher in some instances than during the boom days of 1928 and 1929 are announced by manufacturing plants in Georgia.

HOOVER TO DEAL WITH JOBLESS IN CLEVELAND AREA

Speech on Unemployment Taken to Indicate New Bold Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—President Hoover's determination to discuss unemployment in his Cleveland speech next Saturday is believed here to be a new indication of the bold policy which the Republican high command had adopted in pressing its campaign.

Cleveland is in the center of a big industrial area where unemployment is rife and where business conditions have been admittedly favorable to a large-scale anti-Administration "protest" vote.

The Democrats have been counting on these conditions to win over the whole area, including the key states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, which may very likely swing the national election one way or the other.

In Democratic quarters it was held that the Republican candidate might not visit this area at all, or at any rate would not take up the treacherous question of unemployment, and even some Republican groups hesitated over the prospect.

Mr. Hoover, however, has determined to go to the heart of midwestern industrial unrest and there lay the case of the Administration before the workers, just as last week he went into the heart of agricultural discontent at Des Moines and laid his case before the farmers.

The Cleveland talk will be a good deal like that at Des Moines, according to present plans, in so far as it will represent a heart-to-heart exposition by Mr. Hoover of the difficulties of the White House job in the past three years, and a discussion of his long uphill battle to stem the forces of business decline.

The speech will come two days after a 20-minute radio address next Thursday by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which the latter will also outline steps he believes the Federal Government should take for relief this winter, and other aspects of unemployment.

The White House is deeply interested in the reaction to the speech of former President Coolidge at Madison Square Garden tonight, both in New York and the nation. The great garden will be packed with 21,000 spectators which will be even more than the Cleveland Auditorium, where Mr. Hoover speaks, will hold. The latter normally seats 9200, but room will be made for an additional 3500.

White House callers continue to assert they see a trend back to the Republican Party. Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R.) of Massachusetts told Mr. Hoover today that the Bay State is in the Republican lineup and would stay there. A Republican victory in Massachusetts, it is pointed out, would mean 15 electoral votes which Mr. Hoover lost in 1928 and would balance the possible defection of the Dakotas, Utah and Montana, with four electoral votes each.

Latest information brought to the capital from the Roosevelt camp is that the Democratic candidate intends to devote a formal speech to the bonus before the campaign is over. This report does not restrain Republicans from attacking him, on the ground that the issue demanded a prompt, positive statement at the beginning of the campaign, a statement which, they say, "would have taken the matter out of politics."

It is thought likely that Governor Roosevelt will take some halfway stand on the issue, such as the formula that the cash bonus payment should not be made "until the Treasury can stand it." Such a position, it is believed, would not satisfy organizations newly formed to work against immediate payment.

Appeal to Court Faces New York Mayoralty Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—A formal protest against the holding of a mayoralty election here on Nov 8 was filed with the board of elections by Mrs. Katherine Rogers, a taxpayer of Jamaica, Queens County, today. In some political quarters her action is interpreted as the first step toward an appeal to the courts to set aside the mayoralty nomination of Surrogate John P. O'Brien on Oct. 6 and of Mr. Lewis H. Pounds on Oct. 8 by the Tammany and Republican organizations, respectively.

The nullification move comes at a time when the Tammany steam roller is working at its utmost efficiency after a month of court tests and internecine fighting over the move by the Wigwam leadership to stage a "vindication" campaign for Mr. James J. Walker, who resigned the mayoralty on Sept. 1 while under fire for removal. The failure of this movement was marked by the selection of Surrogate O'Brien as the Tammany nominee, he being picked as the "brave" upon whom the warring factions could unite.

Mrs. Rogers' protest is based upon the provision of the state election law, which specifically provides that "a certificate of party nomination for an office to be filled at the time of the general election shall be filed not later than the fifth Tuesday preceding such election." Had this provision been complied with the nominating certificates would have been filed not later than Oct. 4—before either city nominating convention was held.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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Canada

ONTARIO

Hamilton: Palace Theater, King Street, East, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 16. Radiocast Station CKOC, 630 kilocycles.

United States

NEW JERSEY

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

NEW YORK

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Buffalo (Fourth Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Elmwood Avenue and Virginia Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Fort Washington Avenue, at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown: Masonic Temple, 1524 Linden Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 16.

LABOR LEADERS ASKED TO JOIN 'AD' CLUB PARLEY

New York Group to Discuss Seven-Point Economic Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Active measures for promoting the program of the Advertising Club of New York to increase employment opportunities through coöperation between capital and labor, as well as to stabilize production will be considered at a national conference which has been called to meet here on Nov. 10 and 11.

An invitation to 700 business, industrial and labor leaders throughout the country to take part in the conference was broadcast over a radio network yesterday. Two national leaders, one representing labor and the other business, will be asked to discuss each point in the seven-point program for economic recovery which the Advertising Club adopted recently. Leaders in every important branch of commerce and labor will aid in working out a plan of action.

The seven-point program, besides calling for coöperation of capital and labor to stabilize production, provides specifically for consideration of revision of the anti-trust laws; introduction wherever possible of the five-day week and six-hour day; reducing government expenditure; broadening of the base of taxation and abolition of prohibition, with immediate revision of the Volstead Act. The program is sponsored by the Advertising Club of New York with the coöperation of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Grover A. Whalen, president of the Advertising Club, said the plan of action was based on widespread coöperation and joint action of representatives from many lines of business and labor.

"One of the chief obstacles in the way of economic recovery thus far during depression has been the attitude of laissez faire—the fallacy that time can correct today's problems as it is supposed to have corrected other economic difficulties in the past," he said.

Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed the hope that the plan of action would be "the beginning of a permanent industrial legislative structure within industry for industry and the whole people" which would eventually become "a democratic industrial structure comparable to a democratic political structure."

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater Exhibition

One may tarry upon the stairway at the Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street, during this fortnight to see the exhibition of Currier and Ives Prints. A few years ago these prints were sought by but a few collectors; today they are relics of a not too remote past, valued for their historical revelation, for their quaint fashions and roistering humor.

The large product of Currier and Ives, though meant for popular taste and purchase, was not always lacking in the artistic amenities. A well chosen set may hold its own with the work of outstanding French or British print-makers and caricaturists. The list of titles bids for every possible taste. Whatever a man's profession or hobby, he may find colored prints that pertain to it. There is in these prints a pictorial history of pioneering days.

At this display, one may see a number of maritime subjects—the respective fleets of Admiral Porter and Admiral Farragut, besides the portraits of famous clipper ships. One may see humorous subjects with pickaninnies, cow-catchers, velocipede riders. Scenes of the Susquehanna and the Hudson exhibit a rather noble attempt at landscape. The designers were freest when they made funny pictures to illustrate puns or to point out human foibles. In these they could represent action very skillfully.

The Fine Arts are represented also in the new roof garden which has been decorated by Miss Erica Karawina. A common city roof has been transformed by a very few devices of fountain, furniture and pictures, and of course with the ever-helpful electric light. Miss Karawina has sketched upon the brick walls some linear figures in a fluent conventionalized design. The pictures are gay and piquant, adding a delightful saucy note to the surroundings.

A fountain made by the artist is ingeniously cut and bent from a sheet of metal. The furniture, quite simply planned, adds a voguish note to the ensemble. Most significant is the unity into which Miss Karawina has drawn all these contributing details.

D. A.

Slavery Now Exists In Only Few States

(Continued from Page 1)

Sea and the Persian Gulf, and the legal abolition of slavery in these territories has placed a great obstacle in the way of the shipment of slaves into the Arab states where the institution of slavery is still legally recognized.

Pilgrimages to Mecca and the other "holy places" in Arabia provide the principal opportunities for the traffic in slaves. So many pilgrims failed to return to their homes as a result of being seized and sold into captivity that extensive measures have had to be taken to thwart the designs of those who preyed upon them. The Dutch, British, French and Italian Governments have established a careful supervision over the ships which carry pilgrims to Mecca and over the persons who arrange the pilgrimages. By requiring every pilgrim to be provided with absolute proof as to his identity, by placing responsibility for his safe return upon those who provide his transportation, and by maintaining a refuge under the observation of their agents at Jeddah, these governments have undoubtedly saved many of their Asiatic and African subjects from bondage. Since the international anti-slavery convention of 1926 was drawn up and signed, 159 slaves have been freed by the British legation at Jeddah.

Raids Infrequent

Abolition of the legal status of slavery is only one step toward its actual elimination. Instead of waiting for slavery to disappear by evolution after its legal status has been destroyed, some states have taken additional steps to prohibit its existence in fact. The Maharajah of Nepal, for example, achieved the liberation of 52,000 slaves in 1926 by compensating their owners in the amount of £275,250. The governments of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and of Burma have both freed considerable numbers of slaves in fact as well as in law. Compulsory liberation has not caused any permanent trouble for these governments, either from the political or the economic point of view.

Slave-raiding in the old form of vast organized operations, such as still existed only 30 years ago in Africa has completely disappeared, due to the extension of the authority of the European colonial powers on the borders of the Sahara. Such raids as are still carried out, for example, on the Abyssinian frontier, are on a comparatively small scale, and are becoming steadily more infrequent.

Officials of the British, French and Italian colonies bordering on the Red Sea are directing their efforts toward preventing the transport of slaves across their territories en route for Arabia. Governments of the Arab states have agreed to cooperate with the British authorities in the campaign against the slave trade.

The League of Nations committee of experts which carried out the investigation just concluded was headed by Lord Lugard, former Governor-General of Nigeria, and M. Gohr, Honorary Secretary-General of the Belgian Ministry of Colonies. It recommends the establishment of a permanent bureau in connection with the League secretariat to collect information on slavery and prepare for action to be taken on it, and of a small permanent commission to carry on the anti-slavery campaign until its final objective has been attained.

WHITE MEN FIND ARCTIC ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The discovery of five new islands in the arctic that were unknown and uncharted before, was made by Napoleon Verville of this city who has just returned from an exploration trip, during which he endured many hardships and privations. His one companion, Alexander Austin, was the only white-faced person seen in over a year.

Valuable scientific data was secured and although government reports state that Banks Land is the edge of settlement of the Eskimos in the north, Mr. Verville found that Eskimos were also on Melville Island. He also found where the musk ox has retreated from the ravages of many packs of huge arctic wolves. These two travelers were the first white men to reach Melville Island since 1915 when Stefansson made an expedition of exploration to that point.

HISTORIC PARADE CANCELED

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mr. H. Bart McHugh, director, announced Monday the official mummers parade for 1933 has been called off. Mayor J. Hampton Moore "was reluctant to give up the parade," said Mr. McHugh, "but pointed out the city's present financial situation would not permit providing of prizes by the municipality."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space two lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ONLY 80c returnable deposit starts you selling Guaranteed Hosiery at big profits; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D", 368 5th Avenue, New York City.

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BOSTON, MASS., 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Desirable rooms for transient or permanent people; reasonable rates; near Christian Science church, garage. R. E. PENDEXTER.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

Local Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT

THE ELIOT

A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cafes

offer

Dining Room Excellent Food

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209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-3-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Belvidere St.—Six rooms, second floor, fireplace, modern; reasonable to right party. Phone 6-7003.

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CLEARWATER, FLA.—Two nicely furnished rooms, connecting bath, housekeeping privileges, unlimited winter season, $100. KENDONCROFT, Campton, N. H.

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The COLUMBIA Apartment
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Nicely furnished 3-room apartments, $60 and up; maid service.

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Collections, Wills and Estates
Real Estate and Corporation Law
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Telephone Orange 3-4114

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CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
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Superior male and female help all nationalities—chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

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GOOD home offered young man or boy in exchange for light household duties in small, cozy apartment of bachelor. Phone New Brunswick, N. J., 7346-W or write Box X-73, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

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LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW

THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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EMPIRE sofa and other odd pieces; sell reasonable. Write Box E-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SHAMPOOING and manicuring in your home by experienced operator (colored). MABEL ROGERS, Garrison 0881 (Boston, Mass.).

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MARIANNE QUICK, Piano Extension Teacher, Seymour Musical Center, will teach at her own or pupil's residence; groups of all ages for Rhythm and Melody work. Keyboard Harmony. Inquire 29 West 94th St., New York City. Tel. Riverside 9-3931.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5181. Univ. 3795-W.

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MOVING PACKING SHIPPING STORING of household effects. Local or long distance. "Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
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The GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach; sunny rooms; excellent table; capacity about 35; open all year. Telephone 7016.

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EXPERIENCED stenographer, neat, accurate typist, by day or hour at home or elsewhere. Telephone Longwood 5938 (Boston).

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Realtor—General Insurance
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EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Orange 3-4276 Orange 4-4067

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Suburban Real Estate
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
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Tel. Orange 3-5056

NEWARK, N. J.—For sale, 6-room house, all improvements, parquet floors; nice neighborhood; near transportation; bargain. Branch Brook 3-0622.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single and 2 or 3 rooms connecting with private bath; excellent table. 61 Sewall Ave. Longwood 9168.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., Pond Section—Room and board in private family; large detached house. Phone Jamaica 3034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Bright, newly decorated, attractively furnished rooms to rent; reasonable; Protestant family. 96 Gainsborough St., Suite 4.

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Attractive room in private family; convenient to church.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1622. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 Winchester St., Suite 1—Large, pleasant front room with alcove; near Coolidge Corner; quiet, convenient. Asp. 5155.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 2 with baths, home meals, oil heat, garage; transients welcomed. Reg. 6313.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 122 East 28th St.—Furnished room, latest improvements, private house. NOSTRAND, Beverly Road Station, I. R. T. Ingersol 3-3198.

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N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (10N)—Luxurious private apartment offers light, sunny, front double adjoining baths; distinctive single; references.

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NEW YORK CITY, 611 W. 137th (subway)—Inexpensive, large, sunny room next bath; also single; running water; refined house. (Apt. 62).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FRENCHMAN, excellent references as cook, seeks place in small family, city or country; has chauffeur's license; understands gardening; Christian Scientist preferred. Box P-28, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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CAPABLE young lady desires position as a companion-secretary; willing to travel; satisfactory references. Box E-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-SECRETARY, many years in one family; permanent or temporary; unusual references. Write Box L-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FRENCH woman, experienced housekeeper, cook or care children, seeks position; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box H-46, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION—Experienced in care of retarded children; go anywhere; best of references. Write W. A. C., 91 Spruce St., Winchendon, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted by refined American widow; 1 or 2 adults; neat, efficient; references exchanged. Tel. Plantations 7378. 121 Moore St., Providence, R. I.

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PAINT saleslady, manager, demonstrator (thoroughly experienced), desires position with well-known concern in Hartford, New York or Philadelphia. Write Box E-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Trustworthy woman offers services as companion, housekeeper, care of children, or institutional work; location immaterial. Phone MAyflower 9806.

WANTED, opportunity to serve as companion, hostess, housekeeper or attendant; experienced teacher LIP READING and retarded children; executive ability. Box 92, Port Washington, N. Y.

WANTED by experienced, reliable colored lady, day work and bundle washing at home. MRS. R. ELIZABETH BANDY, Com. 8155 (Boston).

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Telephone Porter 5523-M.

LENORE M. VOSBURGH
ACCOMPANIST AND ORGANIST
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Telephone Orange 4-9093

MARGARET BROOKE BRAY—PIANO, VOICE
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Phone Locust 6544 In New York Thursdays

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

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Guarantee Trust Company

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Consult Our Trust Offices

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Hardware and Housefurnishings
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Paints—Plumbing Supplies
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Seaman & Martens
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BOONTON

Hope's Beauty Shoppe
915 MAIN STREET
Telephone Boonton 8-0025
We Specialize in Hair Cutting and Permanent Waving

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9-12 a. m. daily

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LIGHTING FIXTURES
APPLIANCES and LAMPS
RADIO, RADIO SERVICE, TUBES
22 Washington Place

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Phone Orange 3-7361 *Member F. T. D.*

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
FREDERIC and EUGENE $5
PERMANENT WAVES
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c
14 HARRISON STREET Or. 4-8330

Park-Munn Cleaners
Tailoring—Dyeing
Expert Work at Reasonable Prices
Free Delivery Service Anywhere
294 PARK AVE. Or. 4-2768
Near No. Oraton Parkway and Christian Science church

For Perfect Work See the
Community SHOE & HAT RENOVATING SERVICE
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DRESSES
for the MISS and WOMAN
Sizes 14 to 44
Attractively Priced
PARK APPAREL SHOP
237 PARK AVENUE at Grove Street
ORANGE 5-0700

EAST ORANGE-NASH INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)



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and the LATEST BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
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PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
315 WILLIAM STREET Orange 3-7688
Between Arlington and Munn Ave.

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LEHMAN & TRAUB, Props.
Fancy Fruits—Vegetables
CELERY OUR SPECIALTY
Phones Orange 3-4614, 3-4613 386 Main St.

H. C. Deuchler
AGFA ANSCO
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Individuality, Quality, Low Price
For the Better Dressed Woman
All sizes $9.75, $12.75, $14.75
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Hats Ready Made and to Order
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1163 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J.
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Telephone Elizabeth 2-1432

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Expert Cosmetician
CUT RATE
Cosmetics and Toiletries
194½ MAIN STREET

VISIT THE
Vanity Specialty Shop
for your corsets, lingerie, hosiery, gloves, etc.
228 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-9296

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HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JACOB BAUER
828 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.
Phone Hob. 3-6670
Shoes for the Entire Family
All Sizes—All Styles—Including
Comfort and Quality
$5 and $6 Polly Preston Shoes Now $4

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19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

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BEST BROTHERS
Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Fresh Dressed Poultry. Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season).
Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Milburn 6-0567 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming

Magic Permanent Wave
No Electricity No Machine
A Delightful Process
The "ZOTOS" Is the Miracle of the Day
Come In and Let Us Prove It to You
THE POWDER PUFF
164 MAPLEWOOD AVE. S. Or. 2-9822

HAL-CROOK
149 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
No Deposit Required
Christmas Cards Bridge Gifts
S. O. 2-7217

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Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

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470 PARK STREET

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
26 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

FARRELL'S MARKET
Prime Meats—Poultry
Fish—Oysters—SeaFood
215 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mtclr. 2-8120

BUNCE BROTHERS
Tailoring Service
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
43A Church, Montclair, N. J. Mtclr. 2-0091

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Marinello
Scientific Beauty Specialist
Reasonable Prices
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MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr. 2-6870

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High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Fancy Fruits and Vegetables.
Royal Scarlet Groceries
20 and 28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVE.
Tel. Montclair 2-4810

JUNE
Specializing in Permanent Waving and all branches of beauty culture.
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Fall Showing of
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Also Featuring Apparel for the Junior Miss
42 Church St., Montclair Tel. 2-7323

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
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Telephone 2-6208

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397 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair N. J.
Known for good Sandwiches. Prompt, Courteous and Intelligent Service

FAMILY LAUNDRY
16c lb. up.
Please Phone Us to Call
Sundried Hand Laundry
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092

CITY HALL DELICATESSEN
517 BLOOMFIELD AVE. Mont. J-0220—0221
Tomato Juice Cocktails, 4 large jars 75 cents; case 12 jars, $2.10. Sardines, boneless and skinless, ½-lb. can, 2 for 25 cents; ¼-lb. can, 3 for 25 cents.
Inspect Our New Grocery Department FREE DELIVERY

BUY FROM
KNIERING BROS., INC.
FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

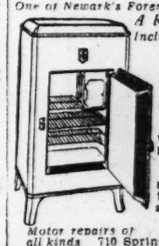
The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Dinner
Bridge Luncheons
129 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Montclair 2-8708

E. W. ADAMS
Adams' Packard
General Automobile Repairing
204 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-1688

MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
We are featuring our new fall line on Curtains, Draperies and Blankets at a new low price.
Curtains and Draperies made to order.
543 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR

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SWANSON & STELHI
One of Newark's Foremost Electrical Stores
A REAL GIFT SHOP
Including gifts suitable for all occasions.



The Best in ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
Sold on convenient Terms
RADIOS
of Leading Makes.
Westinghouse, G. M., Philco, Atwater Kent
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Manning-Bowman Electrical Appliances, including GIFTS suitable for all occasions.
General Electrical Contractors
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VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
209 CENTRE MARKET
561 ORANGE STREET

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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37 Orange Heights Avenue, West Orange
9-11 a. m. daily

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
Agents for
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
235 MAIN ST. Opp. Public Service

BOOKS *STATIONERY*
Halloween Costumes
False Faces, Decorations and Favors
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350 MAIN ST. Or. 3-0787
(Deliveries)

W. F. WALLMANN
Contractor *Builder*
Jobber
400 South Jefferson Street
Telephone Orange 3-5875

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "Cape Diamond Light," sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rhythm and Rhyme."
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips H. Lord.
10:10 Hotel Bridgeway Orchestra.
10:30 "Hum and Strum."
11:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC Safety Soldiers.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle; Heywood Broun; soloist; organ.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."—
7:00 Reese and White, songs.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Republican Feature Program.
8:45 New England Network Program.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet; Virginia Rea, soprano.
9:30 Andrew Jacobson's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, Republican Committee talk.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conr

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

MODERNAGE Inc.
Smart Outfitters to the Woman and Miss
THRIFT PRICES
67 SOUTH ORANGE AVE. SO. ORANGE

PARKER SHOP
Interior Decorators
GIFTS
17 SO. ORANGE AVE. So. Or. 2-5130

PASSAIC

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
672 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

Fall Flower Bulbs
Plant Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, etc., for spring bloom.
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

PLAINFIELD

BAKED GOODS
Made PURELY for You
Plainfield Pastry Shop and Tea Room
FRENCH PASTRY
Truck Delivery Daily in Boundbrook and Sommerville, N. J.
P. BERLIN, *Prop.*
306 W FRONT ST. Phone Plfd. 6-8032

Taylor—Jewelry Shop
HAMILTON *and* GRUEN WATCHES
GORHAM SILVER
115 Park Ave. Tel. 6-0820

For Good Service & Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opposite Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 2637

SPENCER CORSETIERE
Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
We create a design especially for you.
Mrs. C. M. Grillo, 118 Brook Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-1160-J
Registered Spencer Corsetiere

PLAINFIELD DELICATESSEN
119 Watchung Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-3773

Tepper's Restaurant
31 SOMERSET STREET
W. A. PETERSON, *Prop.*
Formerly Chef of the Plainfield Country Club
TEL. PLFD. 6-2818

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

WHITTON
Women's and Misses' Moderately Priced Better Clothes
GOWNS HATS
TWEEDS AND DRESS COATS SPORT CLOTHES LINGERIE
Phone Plfd. 6-1148 620 PARK AVE.

N. MEYERS & SON
QUALITY COAL
Tel. 6-1911
303 East Fourth Street Plfd. N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

Help Employment Relief While Taking Advantage of Present Low Costs
CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION and REPAIRS
Schouler Construction Co.
BUILDERS SINCE 1887 NEWARK

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
178 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. G. O. KELLER Inc.
THE ORIGINAL KELLER
Cleaners, Dyers Since 1894
Tel. 6-0100 121 South Avenue

RIDGEFIELD PARK

One of Bergen County's Largest Independent Chain Food Markets
SCHMIDT'S
"Only the Best"
214 MAIN ST. HACK. 2-5011

CORSETS
Properly Fitted by Expert Corsetieres.
$1.00 and up, at
"THE STORE THAT PLEASES"
Tresenfeld's Specialty Shop
212 MAIN STREET Hack 2-0949

DRESSES
For a Beautiful Selection of Patou and Paris Styles
VISIT THE
Park Sample Dress House
226 MAIN STREET Hack 2-7157

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
63 North Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760-4761

PAINTING
INTERIOR EXTERIOR
W. W. TODD
268 GODWIN AVE. RIDGEWOOD, N. J. Telephone 6-4629-W

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

FOSTER'S PAINT and HARDWARE STORE
(Formerly Plaza Paint & Hardware Store)
Hardware—Housefurnishings and Paint—Toys—Bird Cages—Canaries—Goldfish
70 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE Tel. 6-3053

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, *Propr.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods.
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Telephone Ridg 6-2792 Open Evenings

SUMMIT

Phone Summit 6-1876
TEMPLE'S HAIRDRESSING SALON
9 MAPLE STREET, SUMMIT, N. J.
Between Springfield and DeForest Avenues

WESTFIELD

It Is A Saving to Use—
Lehigh Coal
The Coal That Satisfies
Lasts Longer Heats More Efficiently
ICE COAL WOOD
GEO. M. STEUERNAGEL
706 South Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1942

For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
148 EAST BROAD ST. Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Every Day a New Special Invites You to
FRANK SIEVERS BAKERY
117 BROAD STREET Established 1919

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
BRUNNER'S JEWELER
206 BROAD STREET, WESTFIELD
NEW JERSEY

RUSSELL E. DARBY
DRUG STORE
Cor South and Summit Aves. Tel. 1198
Costa's Ice Cream
Mary Lincoln Candies 70 lb

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

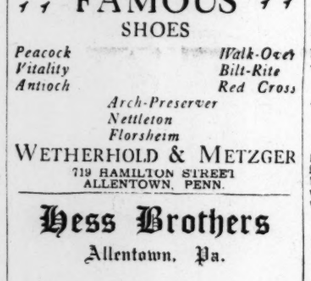
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

For Style and Quality in
FURNITURE
Visit GOODENOUGH'S
OPEN EVENINGS
534 MAIN STREET Tel. 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 34-415, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 5 to 7 p. m.
CLIFTON DRIVE, R. D. 1, ERIE



HATS *of Exclusive Design*
Gladys Porter Hat Shop
Located on the Second Floor
824 STATE STREET

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

The wise man will fill his gift chest now
FORD E. O'DELL
JEWELER
"I'll be on the watch for you"
107 WEST 9TH STREET Phone 40-361

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
New Model
Miriam Gross Knitted Dresses

MONARCH
Food Products
Carl H. Meiser Meat Market
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th St., Erie, Pa.

TRAVELER'S
Retirement Income and *Life Insurance Policies*
are very popular just now.
Why not look into this?
CLARENCE BROOKS
1118 ERIE TRUST BLDG. Phone 23-350

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and 1306 N. THIRD STREET

KOLBENSCHLAG'S
410 NORTH THIRD STREET
NEW FALL STYLES
Fur Trimmed Coats, $39.50 up; Sport Coats, $22.50 up; Suits, $19.75 up; Dresses, $6.50 to $49.00; Hats, $3.50 to $18.00.

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FRANCYS
17 E. LANCASTER AVE., Ardmore
Dresses
Suits, Coats, Sportswear

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

Lyons Hardware, Inc.
26 W. LANCASTER AVENUE, ARDMORE
Hardware and House Furnishings

MEDIA

Ye Millinery Shoppe
Sports and Dressy Hats
Remodeling Pleating Hemstitching
MISS MOORE, Prop. 18 South Plum St.

PITTSBURGH

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TELEPHONE CARRICK 1627
9-12 a. m. daily except Saturdays.

REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
5170 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh Pa.
Montrose 5373

ETHELINDA SHOPPE
702 Grogan Bldg., Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
Molds Felt Hats on the Head from latest models to suit your individual style; any head size, all colors at **$5.00**
We also specialize in alteration, $2.00 Up.

MARY X. McCOMB
CORSET SPECIALIST
"The Idalia Shop, Inc."
Good Representatives Wanted for this Community.
401 May Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Atlantic 6663

Mrs. J. MILES
NU-BONE CORSET SHOP
Foundation Garments
PHONE ATLANTIC 9571
910 MAY BLDG. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

READING

Reading's Leading Quality Food Store
B. & J. SAYLOR
Where Quality Is Never Sacrificed for Price
4TH and PENN STS. Dial 6255

MANNING ARMSTRONG
Shoe Fashions
642 PENN STREET
Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

Ahead of Style
THE BON TON MILLINERY
408 PENN STREET

Christmas Cards Big Values Big Commissions
Box Assortment of 25 large, beautiful cards, 50c box in quantity of 100 or more, 60c in less amounts. Personal Cards—40% commission on selling prices with name in raised letters.
ANDERSON PRESS
527 PENN STREET, READING, PA.

For Really Delicious Food
Visit the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Famous for twenty-one years!
545-547 PENN STREET Reading, Pa.

Mobilgas Fuel Oils Mobiloils
Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.
Blue Seal Oil Co. District
Dial 45195 730 WINDSOR STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

"VITALITY" SHOES
Designed for style—yet molded to the feet for supreme comfort. Leather throughout. $5 and $6.
THE HEINZ STORE

BESANÇON, *Florist*
AUTUMN
Is a desirable time for planting.
Let us plan and plant for you.
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

FAIRMONT'S
BUTTER IS BETTER BUTTER
One order will convince you.
CHAPPELL'S READY PAY STORE
General Merchandise, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables.
PROVIDENCE SQUARE



WALL PAPER
Paints and Polishes
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

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ALWAYS
An Open Door
Your inquiries welcomed
The SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE CO.
Buick
LEE TIRES
Kozak Cloths
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 461

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Home of Good Foods
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
W. J. MULLAN CO.

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"the best place to market after all" for Halloween
NUTS APPLES
PEANUT BRITTLE

Sanitary Milk Co., Inc.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS AND BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
KRE-MEL, the new dessert
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 434

SEWICKLEY FLOWER SHOP
HUGH A. McMASTER, Mgr.
503 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

SWARTHMORE

FRED M. PINE
The QUALITY MEAT SHOP
Butter, Country Eggs and Poultry
SOUTH CHESTER ROAD Phone 547

UPPER DARBY

The COLLINS STORE
7030 WEST GARRETT ROAD
4-Piece Bedroom Suite Walnut, Maple, Mahogany $95
Absolutely the best offering of the year. Compares favorably with the $200 suite of a year ago. Pieces priced separately.
THE COLLINS STUDIO COUCH with Innerspring Mattresses converts into a double bed or twin beds as wanted with 3 pillows —for $29.75.

McKENRY
Millinery—Dresses
Sport Toggery—Novelties
THE HAT CORNER
"Little Shop 'Round the Corner"
7012 W. GARRETT ROAD

When it is "a matter of choice"
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
The Telegraph Florist of Del. Co.
W. Garret Road
BLVD. 45

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

DREXEL COURT APTS. Drexel Hill, Pa.
BEAUTICIAN
Eugene Permanent Waving
Hours 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Clearbrook 6687
Tue. & Fri. 9 a. m.-9 p. m. M. B. ALOFF

WILKINSBURG

J. H. RUPERT
GENERAL INSURANCE
Phone Churchill 0153
900 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., PAYSWATER. W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Ave., Hove, Sussex—Home in quiet surroundings for those requiring care, rest, opportunity for study; wide views sea and downs; garden. Mrs. and Miss D. BATTEN. Tel. Preston 3321.

DRESSMAKING

HIGH CLASS: fit guaranteed; ladies', children's own material used; alterations; moderate charges. MME. CLARE, 7a, Norman Road, St. Leonards on Sea.

MRS. COX
High-Class Dressmaking
Carnfoil, Baron Road, Penarth

FLATS TO LET

BRISTOL—Garden flat; 4 rooms, 2 very large; 17/ or less if service given. 52 Clifton Down Road.

CHELTENHAM—Unfurnished flat, 1st floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; good locality, central, near church; also bed-sitting room; 1 paying guest taken. LADE, 20, Royal Parade.

FURRIERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Practical furrier, coats remodelled, cleaned, repaired; every description of furs at lowest prices. HARRIS, 26 Triangle.

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CHARTERHOUSE (near Godalming), Surrey—High up, good views; a comfortable residence in excellent order; 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bath; offices; garage; charming, inexpensive gardens, 1 acre, tennis; central heating and all main services; price £2950. SEYS & WOOD, Estate Agents, Godalming. Tele. 760.

EASTBOURNE—Attractive detached residence, 7 bedrooms, 4 reception, pantry, winery and conservatory, large, well cultivated garden. DENBIGH LODGE, 31 Bedfordwell Road.

GODALMING, SURREY — A comfortable home situated in a high position, within easy reach of station and buses; 3 reception, 6 bed, bath, all services, garage, garden; price £1800. SEYS & WOOD, Estate Agents, Godalming. Tel. 760.

LAND FOR SALE

ELMSTEAD, near Colchester—Building land for sale, whole or in plots. Apply J. NORFOLK, 15 High St., Colchester, Essex.

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J. C. H. MARTIN, LTD.
Austin, Morris, Armstrong, Siddeley, Agents
Beacon Garage, CROWBOROUGH
Daimler Cars for hire. Phone Cro. 113.
Well equipped repair depot.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Charming home and family life offered student desiring learn English; every educational facility. M. S. J., Green Harbour.

BRIGHTON, near sea — Comfortable home, permanent or holidays; terms moderate. BURBRIDGE, 36 Belle Vue Gardens.

WILTSHIRE BORDER — Mrs. Dean Broom welcomes paying guests in modernised County House in own grounds; garage; from 2½ guineas; permanent if required. Winterbourne Park, Gloucestershire; Filton Flying School 6 miles

WORTHING, SUSSEX—Lady offers permanent apartments, home comforts, hot and cold bath. "ELWIN," Cecilian Avenue.

POST VACANT

SOUTH COAST—Experienced lady cook required for private hotel; good carving essential; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2108, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN wants position as companion, housekeeper, secretary, or nursery-governess; Christian Scientists preferred; go anywhere. Write "L," 37 Lake Rd., Henleaze, Bristol.

YOUNG LADY, expert shorthand typist with secretarial and general office experience, requires position. D. E. T., 176 Coldharbour Road, Bristol.

ROOMS TO LET

GUERNSEY—Rooms to let, good cooking, and attention; permanent or transient; moderate terms. MRS. HARRIS, Olearia, Rouge Huis Avenue.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 2467

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LILIAN M. A. JAMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., member of the Royal Society of Teachers—Pianoforte lessons and music classes at Pinner and at Plas Gwyn, Preston Road, near Harrow; accompanist and coach.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

DEVON and CORNWALL
M. V. LEON BARWICK
House and Estate Agent
12 Princess Square, Plymouth Phone 3573

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BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
PARIS
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
BERLIN
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
FLORENCE
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
PHILADELPHIA
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
MIAMI
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CHICAGO
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
DETROIT
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
CLEVELAND
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
ST. LOUIS
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
KANSAS CITY
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SAN FRANCISCO
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
LOS ANGELES
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
SEATTLE
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
PORTLAND, OREGON

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE

READING

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLLIS LIMITED
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
121/122 BROAD STREET
35 BROAD STREET

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Coods of Cambridge
Burleigh Street and Market Place
SAFFRON WALDEN
Drapers and Fashion Specialists
Horrockses Flanelettes and Sheets
Kosiclad for Children's Wear
Bear Brand Hose—Wolsey Underwear

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, etc. For Christmas and Spring Flowering. Indoor and Outdoor Culture.
S. W. DAVEY
NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST
144 Sidwell Street, Exeter Tel. 4363
Floral Tributes and Decorations

NEWTON ABBOT

COURTENAY RESTAURANT
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
QUALITY and SERVICE Phone 246

PAIGNTON

T. WILLCOCKS & SON
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Game and Poultry Dealers
TORQUAY AND PAIGNTON

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10—VICTORIA PARADE—10



Garments That Will Face the Laundry!
Such are Shirts and Pyjamas of the "PIXON BRAND"
Sole Makers
ROBT. PICKARD & SONS
Tailors and Outfitters
24 UNION STREET
Phone 3638

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. 'Phone 2279

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
DRAPERS AND COSTUMIERS
Arrangements for the Season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
Tel. (2 lines) 3286—3287

We are always most happy to receive enquiries and give advice on
BOOKS—LIBRARIES
PERSONAL STATIONERY ITEMS
GEORGE DOWNE Ltd.
38 FLEET STREET

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Consult
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT
45 FLEET STREET Phone 3403

WHITEWAY & BALL Limited
Coal & Coke Merchants
Adjoining Pavilion, 1 North Quay, Torquay. Tele. No. 2011

F. S. SCOBLE
High-Class Family Butcher
86 Belgrave Road Tel. 3238
33 Ilsham Road Tel. 2644

The LIDO CAFE
(The Blue Building)
80 FLEET ST., TORQUAY
LA MAISON DU CAFE
Crème et thé clotted cream teas.
Open until Eleven O'clock Every Night

H. M. BROOKING
High Class Poulterer, Fruiterer and Greengrocer
5 Ilsham Road WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Phone 2463 Est. 1870

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay PHONE 2661

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

At DOROTHY BELLAMY'S
RIDGE STREET
BRISTOL BRIDGE Phone 24309
BUY ALL BRITISH
Autumn Fashions at Budget-Competing Prices

LANE & ROBINSON
The Whole Family can select
FOOTWEAR
from our new Autumn Styles at
96A, WHITELADIES ROAD
Tel. 34666 *Repairs done on premises.*

SCUTT'S
High-class Grocery and Provisions
(With personal service)
CHELTENHAM ROAD Phone 45041
Motor Delivery all parts daily
Peek Frean's, Carr's and Jacob's Biscuits
EMPIRE DRIED FRUITS

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

CHURCHILL & SON, Ltd.
66 PARK STREET, BRISTOL
PIANOS : GRAMOPHONES
RADIO : RECORDS : MUSIC

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)



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Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol
Phone 23371 & 23372

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CIVIL, SPORTING *and* LADIES' TAILORS
Every garment made on these premises
86, 90, 92 WHITELADIES RD., CLIFTON

Coals for Every Purpose
DOWDING, DUDLEY & GIBSON, Ltd.
(estd. over 3 generations)
Tel. 34117 Head Office, 137 Whiteladies Rd.
OUR AIM IS SERVICE

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS & DRY CLEANERS

CHELTENHAM

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
Tel. 2146

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KENDALL UMBRELLAS
28 Promenade Cheltenham 35 Eastgate St. Gloucester
RE-COVERS *REPAIRS*

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BOURNEMOUTH

The Right Clothes for Every Occasion
Individual attention, moderate charges, special fittings made to order, and always in stock.
MADAME CLARKE
HAMPSHIRE HOUSE
THE SQUARE
PHONE 655

Harvey Nichols & Co
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
92-100 Commercial Road
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA GLASS IRONMONGERY ETC.

Beale Sons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd (Ph 5000) Avenue Rd

Natural Foods and Drinks
Welch's Grape Juice
Wholemeal Cakes, Biscuits, etc.
The NUT STORE
22 POOLE HILL Phone 2090

A. C. MEADER
Jeweller & Silversmith
Noted House for beautiful gifts
Agent for Waterman & Parker Pens

AISH & CO.
YELVERTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 167

JUDD
97a POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
5 HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE
COAL ANTHRACITE COKE
Tel.: Bournemouth 959, Parkstone 266

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
HANDKERCHIEFS and LINGERIE
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

TYRES
VECTIS Tyre & Rubber Co.
11, Pembroke Rd., Portsmouth
Any make supplied
RUBBER FLOORING
a speciality. Lists on request.

morants. SOUTHSEA
A special offer. COURTALDS SANTOY, double width, 2/11½. Registered price 3/11½. Beautiful Designs. Uncrushable.

Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Court Hairdressers
Maison Marcel's
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Rd Junction, Southsea Phone 5466
Also at 69 OSBORNE ROAD Phone 7026

Furnish with Confidence
John Dyers
KINGS ROAD SOUTHSEA
60 Dept. Store, Cafe & Man's Shop

HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD

WATFORD NEW CARS
MOTORING used cars tyres.... repairs
CHRISTMAS'S GARAGE Telephone

KENT

BROMLEY

Established 1885
T. HENHAM & SON
Builders, Decorators and General Contractors, Plumbers, Gas, Hot Water, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers.
2 FARNABY ROAD, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Phone Ravensbourne 0620

SALTER'S
for High Class Costumes, Dresses, Underwear, Hose, Millinery, etc.
79 and 80 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
PHONE RAV. 2155
20 HIGH STREET, MAIDSTONE
8 HIGH STREET, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

For Diamonds & Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
21 High Street, Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLLIS LIMITED
FHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
4 and 5 MARKET SQUARE

BOYS' CLOTHING
of high-grade manufacture throughout and complete school outfits at
ALFRED PARSONS
18 and 39 HIGH ST., BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0302

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

SEVENOAKS

Sevenoaks Sanitary Laundry
HOLLY BUSH LANE
PHONE 367 SEVENOAKS
Proprietor A. BRYANT

Telephone Sevenoaks 830
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

HOWARD M. KING
43 LONDON ROAD. Tel. 63
Give them Photographs this Christmas

OUTRAMS BEEHIVE BOOT STORES
Lotus Delta K Bective
For Brand Footwear
59 HIGH STREET

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready to Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
AND COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate.
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars. Lock Ups.
Open Day and Night

Rock-Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD. TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

AMELIA
Tel. 1584 65 HIGH STREET
Day & Evening Gowns
Coats & Millinery
Personal supervision.
Will also make new clothes out of old.

Philip Peters
for
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Published: Sept. 14

COMPOSERS

Answers

1.

Our fathers and mothers,
And their parents, too,
Have waltzed to his music
Of waters so blue.

(Johann Straus)

2.

His Spanish coquette
And matador bold,
Form a theme operatic
Which ne'er shall grow old.

(Bizet)

3.

At each Christmas-tide
Is sung his great chorus,
While the shepherds by night
Again come before us.

(Handel)

4.

So tuneful his marches
We thrill to their sound;
The years will be long
Ere his equal is found.

(Sousa)

5.

Of his Moonlight Sonata
That charms every ear,
Not a note or a chord
Was he able to hear.

(Beethoven)

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS



James Chalmers

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1834, James Chalmers of Dundee, Scotland, invented the first adhesive stamp, the forerunner of the postage stamp in use today.

Parliament, however, did not sanction the use of stamps until 1839, when the Uniform Postage Act was passed.

The first issue was produced through the combined efforts of Wyon, the medal sculptor, Corbault, the artist, and Heath, the engraver, under the direction of Sir Henry Cole, who was chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the best methods of using stamps.

The stamp had on it the well-known Victoria head, and on May 1, 1840, there was put on sale to the public the first **Postage Stamp**

For the Scrapbook

Dutch Wisdom

From small beginnings come great things.

What costs nothing is worth nothing.

An ass does not hit himself twice against the same stone.

Better reap two days too soon than one too late.

The best cause requires a good pleader.

The worse the carpenter, the more the chips.

Half a word to the wise is enough.

Talk of the wolf and his tail appears.

He that wants the kernel must crack the nut.

Wake not a sleeping dog.

Great wealth, great care.

More flies are caught with a drop of honey than with a cask of vinegar.

The pot upbraids the kettle that it is black.

Tall trees catch much wind.

Don't cry "herrings" till they are in the net.

A little too late, much too late.

All do not bite that show their teeth.

One "Take this" is better than two "You shall haves."

It is good speaking that improves good silence.

From a spark the house is burned.

He that spares something today will have something tomorrow.

What lay hidden under the snow cometh to light at last.

Sloth is the beginning of vice.

He who slanders his neighbor makes a rod for himself.

The lazy servant takes eight steps to avoid one.

The less said, the sooner mended.

He who would gather roses must not fear thorns.

In Lighter Vein

Handicapped

Polite Host: "Would you like to sit on my right hand during dinner?"

Equally Polite Guest: "But can you eat all right with your left?"—*Pearson's.*

Strange Ways

"Can you beat it?"

"What now?"

"They sold me this stuff on the 'pay-as-you-can' plan, and now they insist I pay when I can't."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Cue

Host (aside to wife): "I wish our company would go. I want to get some sleep."

Wife (aloud): "Oh, Miss Schnitzell, won't you please sing for us?"—*Pathfinder.*



Guiterrez

"If you can't do more work I shall have to get another maid."

"Yes, I could do with an assistant."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I HAVE found that a man may do a great deal of good in the world, if only he does not care who gets the credit of it.

—CERVANTES

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The fleur de lis, a conventionalized flower thought to have been suggested by the iris, was the heraldic symbol of the Bourbons, first adopted as the emblem of the French monarchy by Louis VII (1137-1180). The fleur de lis was the national emblem of France until the French Revolution of 1789, when it was superseded by the tricolor.

The Children's Corner

An Autumn Walk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) peered out the window of his bedroom in the cozy Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American Elm). What he saw outside sent a smile chasing across his face. He dashed to the chair, over which his swing-tail coat was hung neatly, put on the coat and dashed back to the window and leaned out. He sniffed the air—with great sniffs. Then he closed the window with a bang and dashed into the kitchen, making himself altogether the most dashing squirrel, probably, in the world at that moment.

"My dear," he said to Mrs. Scroggins, who was doing a bit of early morning bustling with a pan and a pot and some other things. "My dear," said the dashing Scroggins, "we are not going to eat until we have seen more of it."

Mrs. Scroggins poised a spoon in the air. It would almost have seemed as though she were going to spoon her husband except that the smile on her face was the kind of smile no wife ever uses when spooning a husband and furthermore it was a spoon she was just about to put into some oatmeal. "Whatever does the man mean?" she said to everyone in particular. "'Not going to eat until we've seen it,' indeed!" the last being addressed to her husband.

He twirled her around by the waist as he invariably does when he is about to take her out for a walk. "Of course you know what I mean," he said. "And push the oatmeal back on the stove. It will be better anyway when we've seen it." Since she made no move toward the oatmeal, Scroggins spun the pan and it slid obediently to the back of the stove.

"Now, put on whatever you want to put on and we'll go for the first before-breakfast walk of this wonderful Autumn," said Scroggins.

Mrs. Scroggins was all beams and nods and wreathed smiles. She curtseyed to her husband and darted into the bedroom. In not much longer than it takes to swing a small cane once, she was back again, took her husband's arm and off they went, he first having picked up hat and cane. They tiptoed out of the house, just why nobody knows. When they got to the turf of the Common they looked at a maple tree, reddish and yellowish in the morning clearness.

"There it is," said Mrs. Scroggins, "even more beautiful than last year." They walked round and round and round the maple tree, Scroggins occasionally breaking into a series of ecstatic hops and skips.

"Do you notice," he said, as he stopped and peered upward, "how the morning sun comes through the leaves, like light shining behind colored glass." Mrs. Scroggins said she did notice. They moved away from the maple, looking back at it over their shoulders again and again.

"I'm taking you to a corner where there are many things growing close to the ground," said Scroggins.

"Yes, I know," said his wife, "the nearer the ground the more color, if you just look for it."

They stood outside a fence and looked at a sumac bush and grasses and a few ferns and some blue wild flowers. There was dampness on everything, and it shone like polish in the autumn sunshine. They looked and looked and looked again at what lay on the ground and against the fence—red leaves, yellow leaves, purplish leaves. The grass was brownish and reddish and goldenish. Everywhere was color. They sniffed at it and gazed at it. They hunted up more maple trees and a linden and an ash, and then they went on a hunt for more maples.

They were as giddy and as excited a pair of squirrels as ever anyone caught on an autumn walk. And when they had tasted and sipped all the color in sight, they went back home, and how good the breakfast tasted!



Mr. Scroggins Opened the Window and Leaned Out.

Who Is My Neighbor?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McKeesport Penna.

THE little family of colored folk presented a pathetic sight as they trudged along the Lincoln Highway in the hot sun of late afternoon. There were the father and mother, each with a heavy bundle slung across their shoulders, and a little boy and girl.

A farmer returning from town offered them a lift in his car, which they gladly accepted. The journey to his home helped them several miles on their way. The farmer put the car in his garage and when he had told his wife, she said, "I made soup today and there is plenty for us and the little family, too. I wish you would bring them here for their supper." He did as she wished, and while the little family were enjoying their evening meal on the shady back porch, a neighbor came and said if the travelers would come to, they could have the use of an outbuilding for the night. It was big, clean and comfortable, and had never been used.

The next morning another neighbor brought them their breakfast. As they started on their journey, still another neighbor woman came with their lunch packed for them, and her husband, who had business in Greensburg, took them in his car to that point.

The little family were profuse in their thanks, but the gladdest hearts were those of the neighbors who had experienced the joy of sharing.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 53

Old World Countries

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

No space on the globe
This country can beat,
Where one "boot" alone
Fits millions of feet.

2.

Once a power of Europe,
With crescent and star
It brought from the East
Minaret and bazaar.

3.

The map of this country
Is worth a close look;
Familiar its features
Because of the Book.

4.

In a far eastern land
Lives the elephant white,
To the king on the throne
Only second in might.

5.

A desolate desert
Which nomads roam over,
When a wet spot is found
They are surely in clover.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 53."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Exercise (Miss K. K., who says she often detects a *sh* sound in the second syllable)—The word should be pronounced *ex'-ser-size* (first *e* as in get, second as in maker, *i* as in ice).

"You are invited to attend the services and (to) use the Reading Room" (E. P., who asks if the sentence is correct without the second "to")—The rule is: When required by emphasis or clearness, "to" should be used before each infinitive in a series. Many will contend that the second "to" is no more necessary in the sentence cited than it is in the familiar Scriptural passage: "Suffer me first to go and bury my father."

We believe, however, that the second "to" is useful in giving a sense of friendly emphasis.

Error (Mrs. B. E. R.)—*Er'-er* (first *e* as in edge, second as in maker).

Err, erred, erring (Mrs. B. E. R.)—*Ur, urd, ur'-ing* (*u* as in urn).

Humble (Mrs. B. E. R.)—The *h* is preferably sounded, *hum'-b'l* (*u* as in short).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: While it is too much to expect a complete return to the "good old days" we may yet see the time when the butcher, wrapping up the order of liver, will throw in a piece of round steak.

Punch: A new type of house is to be built in London with an airplane stage on the flat roof. Housewives will listen through the night for the ominous drone that signifies that the cook has flown.

Humorist: "The girl next door plays the piano all day," complains a correspondent. The only consolation we can offer is that the days are getting shorter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Making It Definite

BECAUSE of occasional reports which reach the Monitor that its attitude relative to prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment is regarded by some as ambiguous, the following specific statement of its policy again is made in order that its position may be definitely clear:

The Christian Science Monitor believes that the Eighteenth Amendment affords the best method yet offered for combating the evils of alcoholism. It holds that this amendment is capable of enforcement, so far as any penal statute can be enforced, and that it is steadily getting a wider measure of enforcement and of observance.

The Monitor holds that the opponents of this amendment are entitled to have a vote on its repeal, modification, or retention, provided they comply with the constitutional provisions for submitting such a question to the states.

For that reason, this paper will not oppose propositions to resubmit, but will oppose the effort to repeal if and when submitted.

Keeping Cool With Hoover

CALVIN COOLIDGE is, as Marc Antony would say, "a plain, blunt man," and "no orator, as Brutus is"—whoever the Brutus in the present piece may be. Yet many who, last night, heard his eulogy and defense of President Hoover doubtless felt that here was a presentation that must move the most stony listener to an appreciation of what Mr. Hoover has done in the interests of the common man and what the continuance of a Hoover Administration would mean to economic security and recovery.

In the simplicity and directness of the Coolidge speech lie its chief value. He points the danger of "trying a change" merely on the assumption that "things couldn't be any worse." He points the fallacy of holding government more than secondarily responsible for the ups or downs of business. He points tellingly at the Democratic Party's desertion of its leadership in the House of Representatives and the Democratic nominee's omission to outline an authoritative program or to state his position on so vital an issue as the prepayment of the soldiers' bonus, and asks:

> With this record, where does the country think it can most hopefully turn for leadership?

Some may not wholly agree with the former President's defense of protective tariffs and his complete rejection of reciprocal tariff agreements. But his presentation of the economic program of the Republican Party was couched in terms all might understand and was disarming in its frankness. That party holds, he said, that the surest way of mitigating unemployment is to bring about conditions in which it will be profitable for people to employ workers. To this end he described the importance of restoring credit in business and the efforts of President Hoover to revive credit.

"He has no wish to assist a bank because it is a bank, a railroad, an insurance company, a building and loan association, an agricultural cooperative association, or any other corporation for their own sakes," Mr. Coolidge declared, but he has been seeking through these means "to preserve and restore the independent economic condition of the great mass of the people."

There is a striking paradox—which Mr. Coolidge tersely states—in the situation in which a man who worked his way up from an orphaned boyhood and made his name honored for works of succor to the needy is charged with being callous toward the hardships of the rank and file, while a man of undoubted geniality and scholarliness but of wealthy and influential family and ample opportunities is being acclaimed as the champion of the common people.

In short, Mr. Coolidge's recital of the long record of Mr. Hoover's service is such as to give much weight to his conclusion: "The more his campaign has progressed, the more I am convinced that the public welfare requires that he should be reelected."

Irish Isolation

IN HIS spectacular speech before the Thirteenth League Assembly, President Eamon de Valera of Ireland called for radical action to prevent "an impending economic collapse." Speaking for his own country, he also stated that "if we are left free to pursue our own policy, we shall succeed not only in securing the proper adjustment of our own social and economic life, but we will be able, in addition, to contribute more than our share to human progress throughout the world."

The speech has directed attention to the policies that Mr. de Valera is pursuing in his own country. These are far more spectacular than his League speech. For years the Irish leader has preached that Ireland must become a self-contained country, willing to endure the lower living standards that would follow such a policy, in return for "independence and the simple life." Now that he is in power, he is carrying out his preachments with a vigor that is riding roughshod over all impediments. He brooks no opposition even in his own party. According to Mr. Denis Gwynn, in the course of an interesting survey of Mr. de Valera's "New Economic Policy" in the Nineteenth Century and After, he shipped off to the Ottawa conference, on "a wild goose chase," two ministers who would have been most likely to oppose his reckless course, together with a miniature army of high officials.

There was another "respite" that Mr. de Valera required. This was the tariff war with Great Britain. "One can scarcely avoid the conclusion," says Mr. Gwynn, one of the most astute and balanced of observers of the Irish scene, "that he deliberately provoked them [Great Britain] into reprisals." For they not only enabled him to force the pace of what the Germans call autarchy, or self-containment, but, together with the absence in Canada of the doubtful ministers, gave him reason for pushing through the Dail the powers which have made him a virtual dictator.

Much has been said against the policy of pushing up tariff walls without any regard for foreigners. Much more could be said against the policy which puts autarchy into a forcing house without giving the rest of the world a chance of accommodating itself to the new régime. There is no question here of interfering with the right of a country to shut itself off if it so desires. But if Mr. de Valera had suggested that readjustments of the problems which he himself is creating awaited world attention, he would have come nearer to realities, if not to a contribution to world progress. Perhaps at the world economic conference he will help to iron out some international modus to take account of these developments, of which the Irish Free State is only one example though a most startling and a quixotic one.

A Texas Ranchman

"OUR soil is black but our hearts are white," reads a slogan which, with variations on the same theme, extends warm Texan welcome to northern and eastern farmers riding over the long, flat stretches of the valley of the Rio Grande.

The passing of Robert J. Kleberg, proprietor of the King ranch, one of the largest privately owned estates in the world, recalls the fact that it is that same rich, black earth that made the "Magic Valley" a land flowing with cotton, citrus fruit, and vegetables for winter markets in colder climes. And to Mr. Kleberg must go much of the credit for developing the system by which the ample waters of the Rio Grande were partially diverted from their course to the Gulf of Mexico to irrigate a subtropical soil only awaiting those cooling streams to become one of earth's most productive granaries.

Figures concerning this million-acre ranch, larger than the State of Delaware, make picturesque reading. Two thousand saddle horses are required to mount its ranchmen and cowboys, while thirty automobiles transport superintendents and foremen and stockmen. When the cowboys quit their work and go to town for the Saturday night "hop" they don't have to leave the 1500-square-mile ranch. They ride across the range to Kingsville, or to Raymondville or Lyford, all sizable towns which this modern feudal baron built on his domain to link the rural with the urban. No imitation towns are these. In Kingsville the Mexican employee may read the "Porvenir" and the American peruse his daily "Record" to find the current attraction at the motion picture theater. Two colleges supplement its modern schools.

From Corpus Christi, on the Mexican Gulf, where visitors, basking in the genial Texas sunshine, lazily admire the exquisite sea anemones floating in the translucent light blue waters of the bay, to Brownsville, on the border, men will long remember the lawyer who turned from his practice at the bar to develop and run the great King ranch, which all good Texans will aver is the biggest farm on earth.

Abetting International Murder

SOMETIMES a simple news story speaks as clearly as an editorial. Such a story recently announced to New Englanders the glad tidings of more employment. The president of one of the big New England arms manufacturers reported a "very large order for munitions from the Republic of Colombia, which is preparing for a war with Peru." "This means work," he said, adding that orders from other South American countries are reported to be on the way.

So men are to receive employment that other men may be killed. These arms are not destined for any mere display of force; there is serious fighting south of Panama. Revolutions and international quarrels in South America are no longer the bloodless disputes that used to call forth humorous comment from foreign observers. Within the last year an ugly temper has been raising its head.

Brazil's civil war evidently has been ended, but travelers estimate that as many as 10,000 probably have been killed since it started. Ecuador sends reports of a slaughter in Quito—not the first this year—in which some 800 lives are said to have been lost. Bolivia has officially indicated that 1250 of its own and of Paraguayan soldiery have been sacrificed in the Gran Chaco to date. Colombia and Peru last week voted nearly $15,000,000 into armaments to implement their growing animosity.

And the United States—co-sponsor of the agreement among nations to outlaw war—is allowing a few of its people to act as armorers for those who are breaking faith with the Pact of Paris. Each additional wave of orders for munitions makes the inconsistency of this position more clear. Those who work for peace cannot hope for success while they feed the monster that they would destroy.

It is true that mediation is being attempted. The peace machinery set up by past Pan-American congresses is doing its best to bring about the peaceful settlement of the various disputes. But the way of reason is necessarily slow where emotions have become inflamed. While statesmen struggle in the council chamber, shells and bullets—"Made in America," most of them—are doing their deadly work. When mediation finally triumphs there will have been much bloodshed—in vain.

It is time for the United States to revise its attitude on the arms traffic. The present ruling of the State Department, propounded by Secretary Stimson early in 1931 before the period of serious bloodshed started, is quite inadequate. Under its provisions, arms may be shipped to any belligerent who has been recognized diplomatically by the United States. This bars neither violators of the Paris pact nor those who are temporarily on top in the continuous struggle of factions to control certain governments.

The Capper Resolution, still before Congress, looks in the right direction. It would place an embargo on arms shipments to all violators of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact. It would lead toward the halting of shipments to all countries that are obviously starting out in the business of killing men.

Granted there are difficulties in defining or determining the aggressor, it should not be impossible to resolve that in a case of serious doubt America would refuse arms to either combatant. It is to be hoped that some such embargo in keeping with the pact will be adopted in Congress to protect the high purposes of the nation from being dragged down by the actions of a few. Surely a modern nation can find employment for its citizens in other ways than by aiding and abetting international murder.

Portrait of a Presidential Candidate

IN ANOTHER column on this page will be found a series of opinions concerning the political and intellectual capacity of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for President, from the always vigorous pen of Walter Lippmann. Although a lifelong Democrat, and a close associate of the Wilson Administration, Mr. Lippmann has been given an unusual point of vantage whence to address the American electorate by the enterprise and tolerance of the editor of the New York Herald Tribune, which has set at his disposal a fixed space in that paper in which to express his political convictions.

Although the Herald Tribune is perhaps the leading Republican paper in the United States, it gave assurance to Mr. Lippmann that it would in no wise hamper his entire freedom of political expression. The arrangement, though unusual, is not without precedent, and it seems possible that with the growing independence even of party newspapers, and the decreasing dissimilarity between party creeds, such editorial expedients for pleasing readers of every shade of political belief may become more and more common.

The excerpts from Mr. Lippmann's writings which the Monitor republishes are of interest primarily as showing the impression which the Governor of New York, prior to receiving the accolade of approval from a Democratic national convention, made upon one well trained to critical analysis of political pretensions. Until by grace of William Randolph Hearst, and William G. McAdoo, Governor Roosevelt had become the regular party candidate for the Presidency, his personality had made but faint appeal to Mr. Lippmann. Nor, indeed, as will be seen by consulting the dates of the excerpts printed today, did enthusiasm beat high in the mind of this Democratic journalist for two months or more after the Governor had been invested with the dignity of a presidential nominee.

It was during his recent trip to the far West that Mr. Roosevelt won Mr. Lippmann's respect. This, the latter says himself, "is not due to the fact that on the whole the Governor's criticisms seem to me true, and his proposals intelligent." One might regret that a publicist so fortunately equipped to address a large number of the electorate of the United States should care so little about the intelligence of the proposals of a nominee for the Presidency. It would appear from Mr. Lippmann's article of last Friday that the skill with which Mr. Roosevelt determined how far he should commit himself was the deciding factor in winning the Lippmann fealty.

Beyond doubt readers of these excerpts will be interested equally in the picture they present of the mental characteristics of the Democratic nominee, and the light they cast upon the considerations which led a really shrewd and astute observer of public affairs to the conclusion—apparently a melancholy one—that after all the nomination of Governor Roosevelt is the best that could have been accomplished by the Democratic Party as now constituted.

Editorial Notes

Lieut.-Col. Shumzo Kido of Japan preferred to drop out of an Olympic Games equestrian event because he thought more of his mount than he did of victory. And now it develops that, like John Brown of Kansas, he "lost, but losing, won." The California Anti-Vivisection Society has presented him a gold medal "for gallant and humane consideration of his noble horse," and thus true sportsmanship and true horsemanship have won their reward.

While the Crusaders continue their onslaughts against prohibition, and other wets retail the old canard that "the bootleggers are all in favor of prohibition," the Coast Guard in Nantucket Sound captures a rum-smuggling speedboat christened the Crusader. The name helps to answer the question on which side of the dry issue the lawbreakers' sympathies lie.

One wonders if perhaps German equality and French security would be helped on a bit if "Deutschland über Alles" and "La Marseillaise" were replaced with songs breathing a little less nationalism and not quite so much martial ardor.

A silver plant at Derby, Conn., has increased its working force 100 per cent and added a night shift to care for increased business. Some of that traditional cloud "lining" making itself manifest?

Disguised as a cow, a Russian university student evaded Soviet frontier guards and slipped across the border into Poland. Used the Milky Way, so to speak.

Politics, it sometimes seems, is to do and say the weirdest things in the weirdest way.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Happy Warrior in the Potato Patch—Japanese Railway Management

"HELLO, you old potato!" cried "Al" Smith with an air of good fellowship, admirably assumed if it was not genuine, when circumstances compelled his meeting with Governor Roosevelt at the New York State Democratic convention. 'Twas a touching scene. Since he left Chicago in a towering rage, the name of Roosevelt has not publicly passed the oratorical lips of "Al." And now he calls him lovingly an "old potato," and goes on to say, "That comes from the heart, too!" The scene must go down in history with The World's Great Reconciliations.

Not since Brutus and Cassius composed their famous quarrel has drama seen its parallel. Did Roosevelt say "an elder soldier not a better?" Who knows? Since those days of ancient Rome politicians, like soldiers, have been intolerant of such comparisons. Another historic quarrel among American statesmen—the Roosevelt-Taft tiff—is by some ascribed to resentment on the part of the former that Taft would not retain in office his Cabinet members. Shakespeare foresaw such causes of dispute among men who control public positions. Hearken to Brutus:

> Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself
> Are much condemned to have an itching palm,
> To sell and mart your offices for gold
> To undeservers.

A charge to make any politician wroth!

But what can be the esoteric significance of the epithet "you old potato?" When Franklin Roosevelt was building up the "Al" Smith legend by repeated nominations he never called him anything less dignified than "the happy warrior." There does not seem to be complete reciprocity of epithets. Potatoes get planted—politicians buried under landslides. Is there significance in this parallel?

There used to be a vaudeville song beginning "Potatoes they grow small in Kansas." Is Mr. Smith depreciating the Roosevelt strength in the middle West? There was once a successful politician out in Michigan known as Potato Pingree. He won his title by persuading the unemployed during a period of depression such as this, to plant potatoes on Detroit's vacant lots. But so far as Governor Roosevelt's speeches on the farm problem show he makes no such practical suggestions.

"Little cabbage" is a much used term of endearment in France. We all know what is meant when one is referred to as a peach. Plums are readily recognized and eagerly sought for by politicians. Beans—when spilled—have a recognized place in the political vocabulary. But what in the name of the statesmen's seed catalogue could the Happy Warrior have meant when he called Franklin Roosevelt an old—not even a new—potato?

* * *

There lies on my desk the general balance sheet of the South Manchuria Railway Company, owned and operated by the Japanese Government, and the piece of property which perhaps more than any other one factor led to the present strained conditions between Japan and China. Investors in American railway securities ought to find a very lively interest, and something of a lesson, in this statement of the financial condition of a railroad in a country like Manchuria, torn by war and banditry, a railroad managed by the Government, and which is not only involved in politics but in international imbroglios as well. It appears that the net profit of this railway at the end of the fiscal year 1932, was 20,375,157 yen or $4,788,161.

That includes various collateral interests such as mines, iron blast furnaces, and other enterprises which have not been altogether profitable. If these were eliminated from the statement the net profit of the railroad alone would be 53,938,263 yen, or $12,675,492. This railroad, which Japan acquired from Russia after the Russo-Japanese War, when it was nothing but a bad roadbed and two streaks of rust, is owned by the Government and the public.

Fifty-one per cent of the stock is owned by the Government; the remainder by the public. Under the act by which the company was created, the rate of interest for the Government's stock is limited to a maximum of 4 per cent, while the rate for privately held stock is fixed at a minimum rate of 6 per cent. Three years ago the latter paid 11 per cent.

Travelers on the South Manchuria Railway testify to the excellence of its service, and the admirable character of its rolling stock. I have myself been over it from one end to the other, and have had no more comfortable traveling, no better cars or more cheerful service on any of the first class railroads of the United States. Withal, it is making a comfortable profit on its operations. What American railroad today can say the same?

Out of this situation seem to come two reflections. Government ownership is not necessarily ruinous to a railroad provided the Government is as efficient as that of Japan. And second, the Japanese cannot be quite so deserving of the reprobation of the rest of the world if at a time when other roads are showing serious losses, they are able to conduct one at a comfortable profit.

"A Man Who Would Like to Be President"

Personal estimates of Governor Roosevelt by Mr. Walter Lippmann, Democrat, published at various times in the New York Herald Tribune and other newspapers

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT is no crusader. He is no tribune of the people. He is no enemy of entrenched privilege. He is a pleasant man who, without any important qualifications for the office, would very much like to be President. . . .

It is well known in New York, though apparently not in the West, that Governor Roosevelt had to be forced into assisting the exposure of corruption in New York City. It is well known in New York that through his patronage he has supported the present powers in Tammany Hall. . . .

It is meaningless for him to talk about "leadership—practical, sound, courageous and alert." He has been Governor in the community which has been the financial center of the world during the last year of the boom and the two years of the depression. The Governor of New York is listened to when he speaks. Can anyone point to anything Mr. Roosevelt has said or done in these three years to provide the leadership we should all so much like to have had? I do not think anyone can.—*Jan. 8, 1932.*

* * *

The fact that he grows weaker the longer his candidacy is considered will not astonish those who have considered closely his career in New York. . . . There were a great many who concluded that Franklin D. Roosevelt could not be depended upon to risk anything when his ambition was at stake. . . . The truth is that he has not a good enough grasp of issues, nor the power of quick and firm decision to withstand the withering fire the Republicans would subject him to.—*May 6.*

* * *

It is evident that Governor Roosevelt is not the leader of the forces that are behind him. He is being used by them. The seasoned politicians from the South have few illusions as to his personal capacity. . . . Evidence that he is vacillating tends, curiously enough, to reassure rather than to disturb them, and it may be assumed that they count heavily on controlling him because they look upon him as pliant.—*June 27.*

* * *

Governor Roosevelt owes his platform to the Wilson liberals, but he owes his nomination to the descendants of Bryan, and the living influence of William Randolph Hearst.—*July 4.*

* * *

Until the Governor produces a plan which meets his admirable specifications, it will have to be said, I think, that on the matter of raising farm prices his heart is in the right place, and his head is in the right place, but that the prospect of a plan which will suit both his heart and his head is as yet quite dim.—*Sept. 16.*

* * *

Having been satisfied that the controlling influences of his administration would be the best that the Democratic Party contains, having become convinced that the Governor's abilities have either been underrated or, as is more likely, that he has been young enough to develop and mature impressively, and believing that Democratic policies as set forth in the platform and his speeches are more nearly representative of the true national interest than Republican policies, I shall vote cheerfully for Governor Roosevelt.—*Oct. 7.*

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

When Integrity Shines

BUSINESS integrity pays dividends to all long after cash returns are swept away. Just as an individual's character stands by him with pride and self-esteem for work well done, when his earning capacity is annihilated, so the good will of an industry, with moral strength won from years of fair dealing, rises to repay the worker and shareholder with values far richer than money.

Behind the material wealth of a business hides its moral self, unnoticed in prosperity, revealed as a treasure in adversity.

What constitutes "business integrity"? Fundamentally it stands for those real qualities which go to make up character—fairness, kindness, loyalty of purpose, honesty, unselfishness and sincerity. I write of these as "real" qualities, for they are so often mentioned as "intangible"—written down to a dollar on the balance sheet! What a pity and what a mighty dollar's worth! How that value rises to the rescue of big and little business men alike when money gives out and the spotlight turns to the intrinsic "intangible" values!

To those men and groups of men whose business life has been grasping and wholly materialistic there is nothing left. To those who have fought for good business, the temporary cessation of cash earnings may be likened to a farmer who puts his tired truck horse out to pasture. He gets no material return while he browses there, but his heart glows with the thoughts of the honest hours of toil that the beast has given him. He watches him with a satisfaction that money cannot buy. So the worker and shareholder lean on the fence today, watching with the same pride their business enterprises recuperating. What business man or woman leaves the office in times like these without a feeling of intimacy with the welfare, the actual life of the company? Business integrity is paying the only dividends now!

Idealistic! Perhaps, but what a lesson to carry into the next period of prosperity. To remember when money is free and easy that your word to another must never be shaded; that your advertising must never be misleading; that your goods must be the best, your service infallible; that there is business and profit for all spending real effort and skill; that your small loss may mean life to another and eventual return to you; that skill must be coupled with principle and profit with honesty.

All of this leads us to the realization that in the new business era now dawning there will be a new definition of "values." True enough, the first consideration of the credit of a company will be its financial status and earning ability. But in a much louder voice than ever before will be asked, "What is the relation of the company toward its employees, its customers and suppliers?" Here lies the strength of a company in good times and bad. Here is the secret of success, the securing of the ever-elusive margin of profit simply by the help of the personal attitude and feeling of every individual with whom the business comes in contact.—*Philip E. Stonehouse,* in *Staten Island* (N. Y.) *Advance.*

Hurrah for the Mayor

SO the mayor said to let the poor garter snake go. This was in St. Charles, Ill., where for more than three weeks a small, harmless serpent had been enmeshed in the web of a big black spider. This involvement of reptile with arachnid became a celebrated case, . . . in the daily press of a continent. In St. Charles, the gentlemen who like a little wager now and then placed bets on the garter snake or the spider, as sagacity dictated.

Some would have it that presently, by an effort transcending all others, the serpent would free itself. But the adherents of the spider were equally positive that ophidian strength, as manifested in the ten-inch captive, would be futile against the silken meshes that the spider continually reinforced. Then the mayor said to let the garter snake go.

Well, here's a cheer for the mayor. It is doubtless true that in nature the spider must have its prey, and that the garter snake had been cast in this rôle by laws that cannot swerve. But it needs not the shedding of so much as a single tear for the garter snake, nor the emphasis of a silly imprecation leveled against the spider, to indicate to us that it is cruelly stupid of men to regard such a spectacle as diverting. There should be nothing diverting in the suffering of any living thing, whatever its fault, or however strong the human antipathy.

The quality of mercy admits of no discrimination. Can you not hear the horrified protestations of the sheer sentimentalist, had it been some jeweled humming-bird that was snared in the web? How instant would have been the rescue. But a garter snake—

We confess to a dislike of this picture of St. Charles, Ill., a prosperous town of more than 5000 residents, grouped eagerly about a striped and innocent reptile in such plight as ought to move to pity, while bets were exchanged on the issue, and pseudo-naturalists pretended their interest was scientific and scholarly. We have distinctly a feeling that this vulgar, atavistic attitude toward something that suffered should be—what shall we say?—un-American, even if it isn't.—*Portland* (Ore.) *Oregonian.*